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CHARLESTON IN 1885.

BEING A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF

ITS PRESENT CONDITION,

WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

COMPILED BY

ARTHUR MAZYCK, Esq.

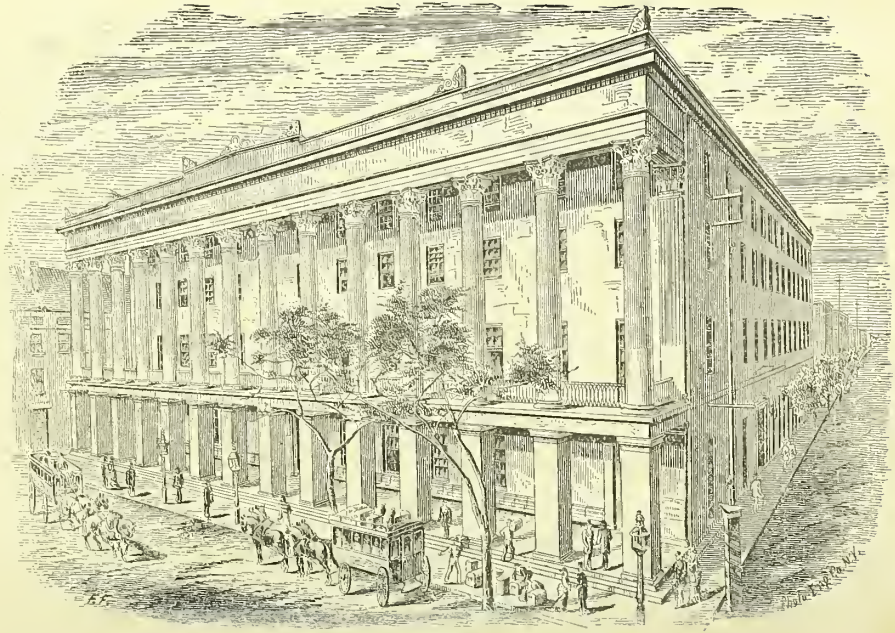
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL,

3 Broad and 109 East Bay Streets,

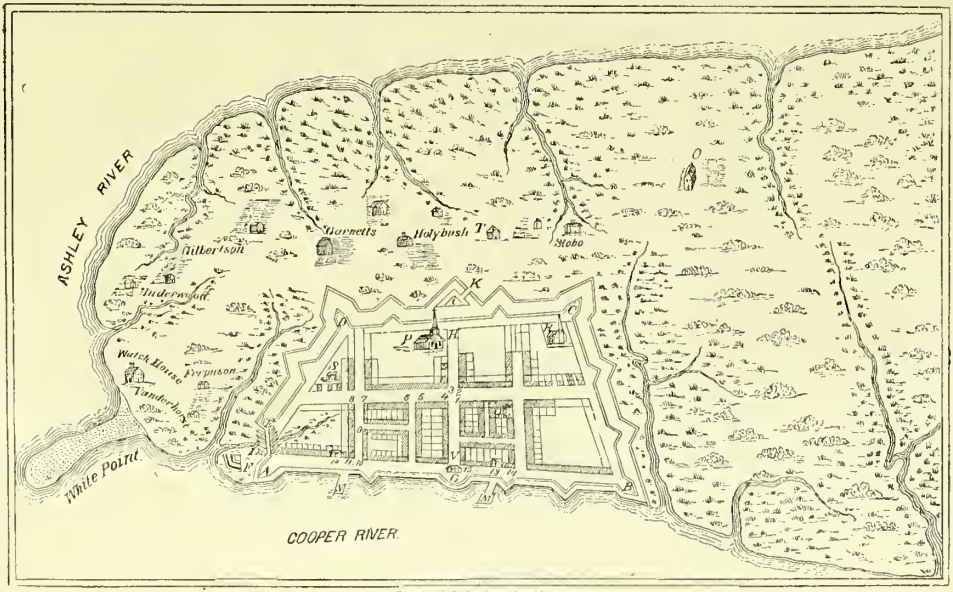
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1885.



CHARLESTON HOTEL, MEETING STREET

Rates, $3.00 and $4.00 Per Day. CHARLESTON, S. C.



PLAN OF CHARLESTON.

F352
P23886

WILLIAM M. BIRD & CO.,

OILS,

WHITE LEAD

COLORS,

WINDOW GLASS, ETC.

AGENTS FOR

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES,

MARVIN'S SAFES.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The City of Charleston owes its origin to a party of English Colonists, sent over by the Lords Proprietors, under Col William Sayle in the year 1669. These Proprietors were, Edward, Earl of Clarendon; George, Duke of Albemarle; William, Lord Craven; John, Lord Berkley; Anthony, Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury; Sir George Carteret; Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton to whom an extensive grant of lands in America, including the whole of the Carolinas, had been made in 1663, by King Charles II.

Several expeditions were sent out by them, but that under Col. Sayle was the first to make a permanent settlement.

The colonists on reaching the coast of Carolina, entered the harbor of Port Royal, and it is has generally been believed that they landed there with the intention of settling, until fears of their neighbors, the Spaniards of Florida, and the Indian tribes allied with the Spaniards, induced them to move to a safer distance. But the papers of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the chief among the Lords Proprietors, to which access has only recently been obtained, show conclusively that their stay at Port Royal extended, at most, over a few weeks and that induced by the representations of their Indian friend and guide, the "Cassique of Kiawah," they very soon moved Northward, and landing at Albemarle Point, on the west bank of the Ashley, opposite the present city, they laid out a town, and in honor of the King named it Charles Town.*

In a little while it was found that the situation of the town was inconvenient for shipping, and by degrees the inhabitants began to establish themselves nearer the sea.

The point formed by the confluence of the Ashley and

*The Shaftesbury papers were deposited in the Public Record Office in London, only a few years ago. Very interesting extracts from them are contained in the Centennial Address of Hon. W. A Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, published in the valuable Year Book for 1883

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Cooper Rivers, and known as Oyster Point, was low and marshy, and cut up by numerous creeks, but there was sufficient high ground on the Cooper River side to afford room for a settlement, and in the course of a few years (1677) there were enough houses built upon it to need some designation, and it was called by the rather humble title of Oyster Point Town.

In 1680, so large a majority of the people had removed to this spot that it was formally made the seat of government, and called New Charles Town. Two years later the former settlement was virtually abandoned and the new one became the only Charles Town. It was at that time declared a port of entry, and in 1685 a Collector was appointed. The city was incorporated under its present name of Charleston by the State Legislature, in 1783.

Of the first settlement on the Ashley there is now scarcely a trace remaining; the creek immediately below it is called Old Town Creek, and a half-filled ditch is sometimes pointed out as having formed part of the works for the defence of the town; but there is nothing to show on what plan it was laid out, or what was its extent or character.

On looking at an early plan of our present City we are hardly surprised that it should not have been at first selected as the site upon which to build, and we cannot too greatly admire the energy and patience of the men who triumphed over the difficulties which nature interposed, and laid the foundations of the City destined to play so important a part in the history of America.

We select as our illustration (*see frontispiece*) the plan from a survey made by Edward Crisp, in 1704, which will show the topography of the town and surrounding country, and give some idea of what were the difficulties to which we have referred, In the space now included between Water and Calhoun streets there were no less than ten large creeks, with numerous branches, besides several ponds and low marshy spots. The town at that period was bounded on the south by a creek which occupied the site of Water street, and which was then or soon after known as Vanderhorst's Creek; on the north by another large creek, where the market now is; on the east by Cooper River, the shore of which was much further in than it now is, covering all the land now occupied by the offices and warehouses on the east side of East Bay street while the western boundary was just a little beyond Meeting street.

Within the first year thirty houses were built, mostly of wood. We will mention a few of those laid down on the map, so as to show the principal localities first settled upon.

The intersection of Broad and Church streets may be taken as the central spot of the town; the corners being occupied, respectively, as follows:

1. Pasquero and Garrett's house, northeast corner, the site now occupied by Messrs. Klinck, Wickenberg & Co.

2. Landsack's house, northwest corner, now occupied by the building of the Charleston Library Society.

3. John Croskey's house, southwest corner, now occupied by the store of Messrs. John Paul & Co.

4. Chevelier's house, southeast corner, site now occupied by a building owned by Mr. C. C. Plenge.

Tradd's house stood on the northwest corner of Tradd and East Bay streets. The site was afterwards owned by General Pinckney.

Landgrave Thomas Smith's house was on the southwest corner of East Bay and Longitude Lane. On the lot in rear of this house the first rice ever raised in Carolina was planted, about the year 1693. The last traces of the old settlement are now gone, and the extensive buildings of the Commercial Wharf and Cotton Press Company are erected on the land.

Col. Rhett's house was on the west side of the Bay, near Unity alley, on the site now occupied by the First National Bank.

On the east side of Bay street, directly opposite Broad street, was the Court of Guards or Garrison.

The Public Market was at the western limit of the town, where the City Hall now stands.

The English Church (St. Philip's) was built 1681–2, on the southeast corner of Broad and Meeting streets, the site now occupied by St. Michael's Church.

The French Church (Huguenot) was on the lot of land occupied by the present French Protestant Church.

The Independent Church was on the east side of Meeting street, on the spot now marked by the ruins of the Circular Church; and the Baptist, or Anabaptist, was on the west side of Church street, a little above Water, where the Baptist Church now stands.

There was also a Quaker meeting house, but that was outside of the limits of the town, and stood on a lot on the east side of King street, a few doors below Queen.

The site of the present Court House was a large pond, but this was probably artificial, being caused by the digging of several deep trenches for defence against a threatened invasion of the Indians in 1703. It was not drained until 1756.

The land was deeply indented at the foot of Queen street, forming a kind of natural dock, whence its name at that time of Dock street.

Dr. Ramsay in his history mentions that the north end of Union street (now State street) was planted with rice as late as 1755.

At the extreme point of the Peninsula outside of the town, on the point called Oyster Point, and afterwards White Point, was the old Watch House.

The town consisted in all of eight streets and one alley, viz: Tradd, Elliott, Broad, and Queen, running east and west from Bay street to Church and Meeting; and Bay, Union, Church and Meeting streets, and Bedon's alley, running north and south.

For protection against enemies from abroad as well as the Indians, who frequently threatened the safety of the inhabitants, the town was fortified by bastions at the salient points, connected by earthworks.

Ashley's bastion stood on the northern margin of Vanderhorst's creek (Water street); to the east of this, across the creek, was Granville's bastion, while southeast of the latter, on the hardage, or beach, was a detached battery, or bastion, called Blake's bastion.

Craven's bastion was on the southern margin of the creek which formed the upper boundary of the town, that is about the corner of East Bay and Market streets. Carteret's was on a line with it and Meeting street, and Colleton's at the point where Vanderhorst's creek crossed Meeting street, *i. e.*, at Price's alley. At each end of Broad street was a half-moon, or detached bastion, that at the western extremity being called Johnson's half-moon.

Within these limits the town was comprehended until the year 1743, by which time it had outgrown its boundaries, and a new survey was made, which added several squares. The northern boundary was extended to a line near Beaufain street, continued from river to river, and the western to the Ashley. Among the principal streets, added at this time, were Lamboll, Legare, Orange and Friend, below Broad street, and Mazyck, Archdale, Clifford, Beresford, and Magazine, above it. By degrees these lines extended themselves and new streets and squares were added, which were from time to time included in the municipality.

Such was the early topography of the city of Charleston, which we have described in order that it may be seen how the city gradually extended itself to its present area.

As to the inhabitants, we have seen that the first settlers were Englishmen. They were of various classes and conditions of life; some of them Cavaliers, friends or connexions of the Lords Proprietors, whom an adventurous spirit led to visit the new world; others, men of lower degree seeking their fortunes under circumstances of greater freedom than the condition of affairs in Great Britain at that time permitted.

They were joined in the years 1685 and 1686 by a number of Huguenots, whom the revocation of the edict of Nantz had driven from France, and these soon formed an important part of the population. A few brought money with them and were able at once to enter into commerce and to become landholders. All of them were trained to habits of industry, and the strict, almost austere nature of their religion, and the trials which they had gone through, made them earnest, hard-

working men, well fitted to combat the many difficulties and disappointments incident to the settlement of a wild and untried country.

Immigrants from other parts of the world also, for various reasons, found their way to the new town. These different elements naturally took some time to settle into a state of harmony. The Cavaliers and the Puritans could not easily forget their old feuds, and the French were for a long time regarded as aliens and debarred from all political privileges. But the common dangers and labors which they had to undergo together, and the necessity of combined action, in time caused their differences to be forgotten and all worked together for the general good.

South Carolina, however, showed a revolutionary spirit very early. By its charter the province was under the exclusive control of the Lords Proprietors; they appointed the Governors, who administered the laws as laid down in constitutions, framed by them or under their direction, the most famous of which was that said to have been constructed by the philosopher, John Locke. It was in this that provision was made for certain "titles" of nobility, among them that of Landgrave, which we have seen applied to Mr. Thomas Smith.

From a very early period difficulties were continually arising between the people and their rulers; the various grounds of difference were too numerous, and too complex, to set down here. It is sufficient to observe that the Proprietors away in England could neither understand nor sympathize with the condition of the colonists here, and while on the one hand they were unable or unwilling to fulfill many of their pledges to the crown and to the people of the colony, on the other they were frequently disposed to usurp greater powers than were granted to them. At length, in the year 1719, the people formed a secret scheme for throwing off the government of the Proprietors, and putting themselves directly under that of the British Crown, and, in December of that year, they formally notified the Governor, Robert Johnson, of their intention. Governor Johnson of course endeavored to maintain his position, but the people standing firm, he perceived that resistance would be useless.

They chose James Moore as their governor, subject to the direct authority of the British Government.

Having thus briefly sketched the first settlement of our City, we turn naturally to those landmarks which remain either in their original form, or so changed as to illustrate its present condition; and first among these, in point of time, as well as on account of its many interesting associations, comes

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

In the original plan of Charles Town, a lot was set apart for a church, and upon this lot, at the southeast corner of Broad

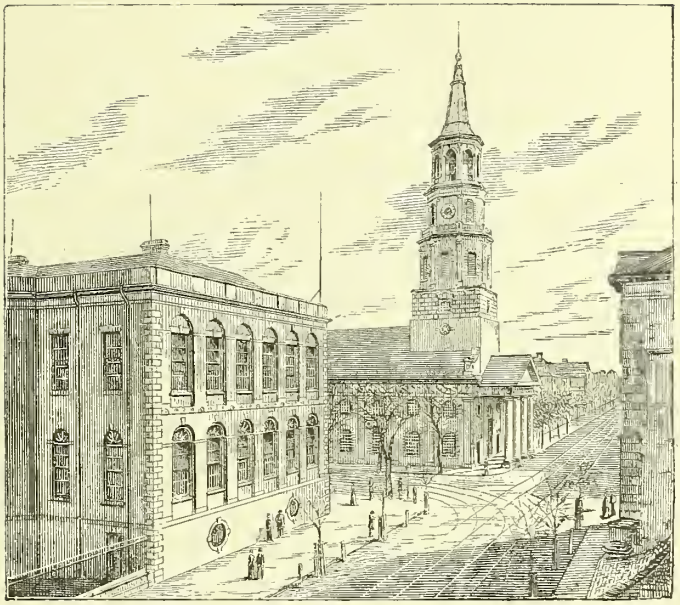
and Meeting streets, the site of the present St. Michael's, the first Episcopal Church in the province, was built in 1681–82. It was usually called the English Church, but its distinctive name was St. Philip's. We learn that it was built of black cypress, on a brick foundation, but not much is known of the particulars of its appearance. In March, 1710–11, an Act of Assembly was passed for the building of a new church of brick, the one just referred to having begun to decay, and being rather too small for the increased size of the congregation. This second church was built on the site occupied by the present one on the east side of Church street, a short distance above Queen; it was first opened for divine service in 1723, but was not entirely finished until 1727; in fact the steeple was never carried to the height originally intended, thus marring the effect of the architecture. It was, notwithstanding this, a very elegant and imposing building, and continued for upwards of a hundred years the pride and admiration of all who were connected with it.

On Sunday morning, February 15, 1835, a fire broke out in some buildings to the north of the Church, and, the wind blowing strongly from that direction, sparks were lodged in the wood work of the steeple, which soon caught fire, and in a very short time the whole building was so enveloped in the flames that all the efforts of the citizens who flocked to the scene were unavailing, and it was completely destroyed, to the great grief of the entire community as well as of its own congregation. Preparations were immediately made to repair the loss, and on the 12th November of the same year the corner stone of the present Church was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the same site.

Service was first held in it on the 3rd May, 1838, and it was consecrated by Bishop Bowen, on the 9th November of the same year. It is a very beautiful edifice, with a graceful spire on the western extremity, rising two hundred feet; the interior, with its lofty arched roof, profusely ornamented, and supported by perfect Corinthian columns, is remarkable for the elegance and correctness of its architecture. It was furnished with an excellent chime of bells, but these were broken up and cast into cannon during the late war, and, as yet, the means of the church have not been sufficient to replace them. The clock in the steeple has long been disused.

There are two cemeteries attached to the church, one immediately around it, and the other across Church street, extending back to the cemetery of the Independent Church. Near the center of this second cemetery, under the shade of a beautiful magnolia, stands a square brick tomb, covered with a plain marble slab, where rest the remains of the great statesman, John C. Calhoun.*

*The State Legislature, at the session of 1883, made an appropriation for the erection of a handsome sarcophagus in St. Philip's churchyard for the remains of Mr. Calhoun, which is now nearly completed.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,

The history of St. Michael's Church is so intimately associated with that of St. Philip's that, although it does not follow in strict chronological order, we naturally look next for it.

An Act of Assembly, passed June 14, 1751, divided the town into two Parishes; all north of Broad street to be called St. Philip's, and all south of it St. Michael's. The same Act directed the building of a Church on the site lately occupied by St. Philip's, at the southeast corner of Broad and Meeting streets. The South Carolina Gazette, of February 22, 1752, states that the corner stone of the new Church was laid with much ceremony, on the 17th of that month; it further mentions that "this Church will be built on the plan of one of Mr. Gibson's designs," but nothing more definite is known of the architect. It is not unlikely that "Mr. Gibson" was a misprint, for "Mr. Gibbs," a successor of Sir Christopher Wren, and the

architect of some of the finest churches of London—notably St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which St. Michael's in some respects resembles. The entire cost of construction was only $32,755.87 of our present currency. It is of brick, rough cast, and is now colored white. The outside dimensions are, length, one hundred and thirty feet; width, sixty feet; the steeple is one hundred and eighty feet in height, and is scarcely surpassed for its architectural beauty by any in America. There is a peculiar repose and stability about the entire structure, which never fails to impress the beholder. The steeple is a very prominent landmark, and can be seen at sea for several miles. During the late war the greater part of the shells from the Federal batteries, on Morris Island, were aimed directly at it, but strange to say it was not once struck. The body of the Church was several times struck, but without very serious injury.

The Church was first opened for divine worship February 1, 1761. The bells and clock were imported from England in 1764, and the organ in 1768. The history of these bells is peculiarly interesting. When the British evacuated Charleston, in December, 1782, Major Traille, of the Royal Artillery, seized the bells on the pretence that they were a military perquisite. The citizens applied for them on the ground that they had been purchased by private subscription, and Sir Guy Carleton issued an order for their restoration, but they had already been shipped to England, where they were sold and purchased by a Mr Rybineu, and reshipped. They arrived in Charleston in November, 1783, and were immediately taken possession of and replaced in the belfry.

In 1861 they were removed to Columbia for safety, and when that city was burned by Sherman, they were so much injured by fire as to be rendered entirely useless; two of them were stolen and could never be recovered.

In the Spring of 1866, they were again sent to England to be recast; this was done by the successors of the firm that had made them a hundred years before, from the same patterns, and on the 18th February, 1867, the eight bells, as nearly identical as possible with the original ones, were landed in Charleston; they were detained in the Custom House stores for some time, until arrangements could be made for the payment of the very heavy duty, amounting to upwards of two thousand dollars, but on the 21st March, 1867, they were again placed in the steeple, and the familiar chimes once more rang out. No sound appeals so touchingly to the heart of a Charlestonian as these old bells, and their return was a source of deep emotion.

The Cemetery of St. Michael's extends on the south to St. Michael's Alley, and in rear of the Church to the Mansion House lot; in it are interred the remains of many of Charleston's most honored citizens.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT (HUGUENOT) CHURCH.

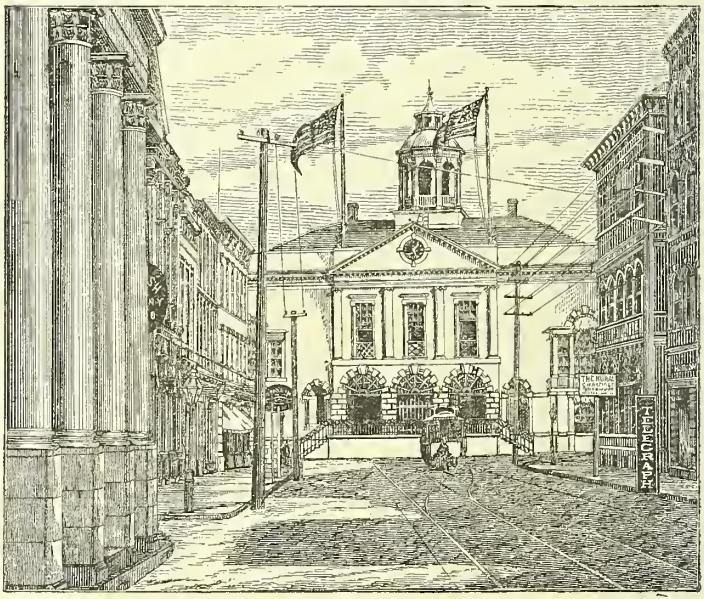
The French Huguenot Church belongs to the very early history of Charleston.

We have noticed the large immigration of Huguenots in the years 1685 and 1686; but these were not the first of their race and religion who sought a refuge in the new colony. Some had come among the first settlers, and in the years 1679–80 two ships fitted out for the purpose, under the authority and at the cost of Charles II. of England, brought a number of French Protestants to Carolina, with a view to the introduction of the manufacture of silk and the culture of the vine and the olive. It is most likely that according to their invariable custom, they at once formed a congregation, and, perhaps, built their church. The records were destroyed by fire and precise dates cannot be fixed, but it appears that they had a church on the site of the present one, the southeast corner of Church and Queen streets, as early as 1692. This first building is believed to have been burned in 1740, a second met the same fate in 1796, and was rebuilt in 1797; about the year 1845, this was remodelled and enlarged to its

present dimensions. It is a small building, but a very pretty one, in correct Gothic style, carefully and neatly finished. On the walls of the interior are several handsome marble tablets, erected in memory of the principal founders of the church by their descendants.

It is worthy of remark that this is the only church in the United States which adheres to the exact form of the Huguenot worship.

We next turn to the



EXCHANGE, OR POST OFFICE.

We have seen that the old Court of Guards stood on the east side of the Bay, facing Broad street. In 1761, an Act of Assembly was passed for the erection on this site of an Exchange, the contract for building given to Messrs. Peter and John A. Horlbeck, ancestors of the present family of that name, and the cost was fixed at £44.016 16s. 8d., gold. Most of the material used was brought from England. When completed it became the general business mart of Charleston, and so con-

tinued for many years. During the occupation of the city by the British, its lower floors were used as a prison, and in one of the rooms Col. Isaac Hayne was confined and thence taken to execution.

Afterwards the vaults were used as vendue stores, until the building of the present Vendue Range, and the rest of the building as Post Office and Custom House. The situation becoming unsafe in the late war, it was deserted, and fell almost to ruin; but it has since been refitted, and the Post Office re-established in it.

The front was originally on the east side, and wings extended out on East Bay, but as these obstructed the street they were taken down and the front changed to the western side. Recently, the roof being much out of repair, the cupola and some of the ornamental work have been removed, but the building still presents an imposing appearance.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The Court House for Charleston County stands at the northwest corner of Broad and Meeting streets, on the site of the old State House. After that was destroyed by fire in 1788,

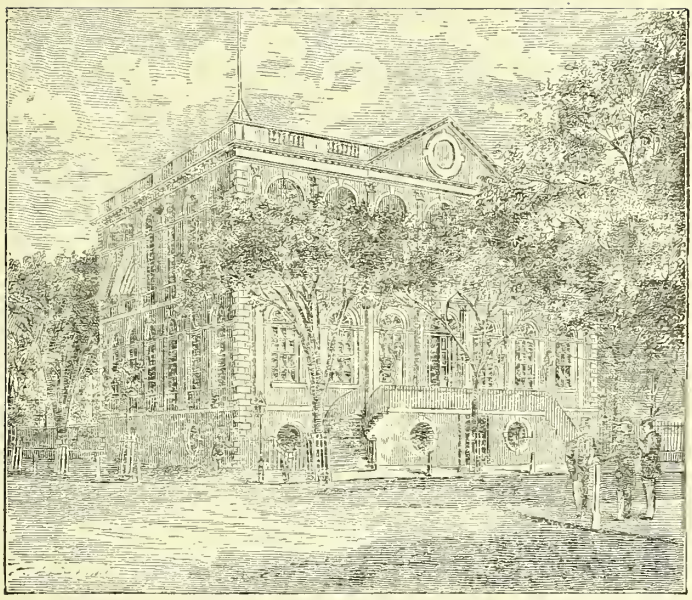
and the Legislature had removed its sittings to Columbia, the present building was erected on the same foundation, and became the Charleston Court House, and is one of the best specimens of architecture in the city. It is built of brick, faced so as to resemble stone; the principal front is on Broad street, and presents a central projection, formed by a screen of columns raised on a rustic arcade, the whole rising the entire height of the building. The interior has recently been entirely remodelled—the entrance is now on Meeting street; and immediately within are stairways on the right and left, leading to the second floor; a corridor extends the whole length of the first floor, and on each side of this are the rooms of the officers of the Court. The Court-room occupies the whole of the second floor, except the western extremity, which is divided into three convenient rooms, assigned respectively to the Judge, the Circuit Solicitor, and the Stenographer of the Court. It is a very handsome hall, perfectly lighted and ventilated, and in every respect well adapted to its uses. On the third floor are the jury rooms and the library of the Law Society.

On the northeast corner of Broad and Meeting streets is the City Hall; this building was erected for the United States Bank, and was purchased by the City when the Bank was removed from Charleston, with the money received from the sale of the Exchange to the United States Government.

Though somewhat defective in architecture, it is a very imposing building; the front is on Broad street, and a double flight of marble steps leads to the first floor, which stands upon a high basement; the whole front of this floor was a large hall, paved with marble, in which the City Court was held; in the rear were the offices of the City Treasurer and Assessor, and the staircase leading to the second floor, which was occupied by the Council Chamber, and offices of the Mayor, and some of the other city officers. In 1882 it was determined by the City Council to rearrange the interior so as to provide accommodation for all the city officers, and this was very successfully accomplished The first floor is now divided into handsome and well arranged offices; easy stairways lead to the second floor, the whole front of which is occupied by the Council Chamber, the private office of the Mayor, and the office of the Clerk of Council. These are divided from the Council Chamber by sliding doors, so that the whole space can be thrown into one when desired. On the north side are Committee Rooms and the City Court Room.

The Council Chamber is a very fine hall, thirty feet in width by fifty in length, with twenty-four feet height of ceiling; furnished with convenient desks for the aldermen, and having a balcony for the accommodation of visitors.

It is ornamented with a number of pictures and a few pieces of statuary. Some of these possess considerable merit, and all are so interesting from their history and associations that



THE CITY HALL.

a brief notice of them condensed from the catalogue in the "Year Book of the City" for 1883, will not be inappropriate here. They are: A full length portrait of George Washington, by Col. Trumbull, painted for the City Council shortly after the visit of President Washington to Charleston, in 1791. A full length portrait of President Monroe, by S. F. B. Morse, who became famous as one of the inventors of the electric telegraph. Gen. Jackson, by Vanderlyn This was also painted to the order of the City Council, probably soon after the battle of New Orleans. There is also a bust portrait of General Jackson, in the Mayor's office, the execution of which is considered superior to the foregoing. John C. Calhoun by Healy. Mr. Calhoun is represented as addressing the Senate of the United States, and in the back ground appear the faces of several of his contemporaries in that body. General Zachary Taylor, a full length portrait, executed at New Orleans at the close of the Mexican war, in 1848, for Mr. Peter Conrey, a Banker of New Orleans, who had formerly been a resident of Charleston for several years, and presented to the city by

Mr. Conrey. Wm. C. Preston, believed to be by Jarvis, an English portrait painter who for some years resided in Columbia, S. C. This picture was in the possession of the family of the late General Waddy Thompson, of Greenville, and was purchased from them in 1883, by Hon. W. A. Courtenay, who presented it to the city. Senator Wade Hampton, a portrait, painted in 1879, by P. Prescott, of Boston, and presented to the City Council, of Charleston, by Dr. Wm. Henry White, of Springfield, Mass., through Capt. F. W. Dawson. Genl. Wm. Moultrie, by Charles Fraser. The date of this portrait is not known. Wm. Enston, by J. H. Stolle, of Dresden. This portrait was re-produced from a photograph and is considered a fair likeness. Mr. Enston was a native of Canterbury, England, who settled in Charleston, in 1835, and after twenty-five years of a prosperous business career, bequeathed a large portion of his property, amounting to some $400,000, to the city in trust to found a home for aged persons. A portrait of Hon. W. A. Courtenay, Mayor of the city, presented to the City Council, by the Aldermen who served with him in the city government 1879-83, at their last meeting, held December 19th, 1883. The Marquis de Lafayette, a portrait in miniature. by Charles Fraser, executed for the City Council, to commemorate the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to Charleston, in 1825 Mr. Fraser was a fine artist and all of his pictures possess merit, but probably his special excellence lay in miniature painting, and specimens of his work of this kind are very highly valued in Charleston. Genl. Francis Marion, by J. H. Stolle. This is a remarkable work of art. There is no really authentic likeness of Gen Marion in existence, and the painter had for guidance only some imperfect prints, and the written accounts of the General's personal appearance. His success is striking ; it would be difficult to form a more perfect ideal of the hero of Carolina, than he has produced. Mr. Stolle has presented the picture to the city. It hangs at present in the Mayor's office.

The statuary consists of the following pieces : Bust of Robert Y. Hayne, by Edward V. Valentine, of Richmond, Va. This beautiful piece of work was executed to the order of the City Council, and was unveiled on the occasion of the celebration of the Centennial of the Incorporation of the City of Charleston, August 13th, 1883. Mr Valentine is well known through his great work, the recumbent figure of Gen. Lee on his monument at Lexington, Va. Bust (heroic size) of James Louis Petigru, South Carolina's great Jurist. This was executed by Mr. A. G. Harnisch, of Rome, for Hon. W. A. Courtenay, and by him presented to the city on the occasion of the centennial above referred to. Bust of Robert Fulton, by Bremond, copied from the original by Houdon. Plaster bust of John C. Calhoun, by the late Clark Mills, believed to be one of his earliest works.

On the north wall of the council chamber is a memorial tablet of white marble, with the following inscription: "City of Charleston founded 1670; Incorporated 1783." Below are the names of the Intendants and Mayors, from 1783 to 1883, with space for succeeding officers.

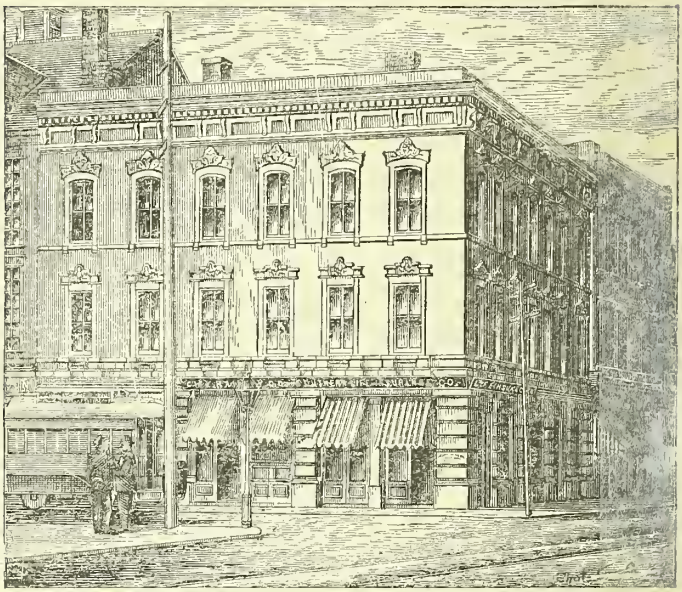
The open square, once commonly known as the City Square, upon which the City Hall is situated, was formerly planted in shade trees; many of these had decayed and were dying out, and the place had a neglected and sombre appearance, when, in 1880, the trees, except a single young magnolia in the centre, were cleared away, and the ground laid out in grass plats, with occasional flower beds, which, with smoothly paved walks, fountains, and comfortable benches, make it a very attractive spot. By resolution of the City Council, the name of "Washington Square" was adopted on the centennial of the surrender at Yorktown, October 19, 1783.

At the intersection of the principal walks stands the statue of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, which has an interesting history.

When the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act was received in Charles Town, May 3rd, 1766, the Commons House of Assembly, which was then in session, filled with enthusiastic gratitude to Mr. Pitt for his noble defence of their rights, unanimously resolved to procure a statue, to be erected in the province as a memorial of his great services. On the 31st of May, 1770, the statue, made in England, by Mr Wilton, at a cost of £1,000 sterling, was landed in Charleston, and fixed upon a pedestal previously prepared for it, in the square at the intersection of Broad and Meeting streets, surrounded by an iron railing. During the siege of Charleston, a cannon ball from a British fort on James Island struck off the right arm, which was extended as if in the act of speaking; but it remained otherwise unhurt, until after the war it was found to interfere with travel through that thoroughfare, and was taken down and laid in the Orphan House yard. In 1808 the commissioners of the Orphan House obtained permission to erect it in their grounds, where it stood until 1881, when, at the request of the Carolina Art Association, and by order of the City Council, it was removed to its present position. It rests upon a pedestal of red and buff pressed brick, on a plain base of granite. Into the die of the pedestal are fitted two panels of white marble; that on the front belonged to the original monument and contains an inscription dictated by the grateful sentiments of the people of old Charles Town. The other is inscribed with a brief resumé of the history of the statue.

The northwest corner of this square is occupied by the Fireproof Building, a massive structure entirely protected against damage by fire; its most valuable contents are the records of the Mesne Conveyance office and the office of the Judge of Probate.

We have already described St. Michael's Church, which stands on the southeast corner of Broad and Meeting streets; the southwest corner is occupied by the Main Station House, a plain, substantial building, with a colonade extending over the sidewalk on Broad street; the City Police are quartered in it, and it is also used for the temporary confinement of prisoners arrested by them.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It will be interesting to notice here some of the societies organized for charitable and other purposes.

As early as 1783, a Chamber of Commerce was established in Charleston, and the original minute book is preserved, with the rules adopted for its government and the autographs of the founders, but there are no further records of its proceedings remaining, and it appears to have fallen into entire disuse and almost into oblivion. In 1823, combined action of the merchants of the city becoming necessary in consequence of the action of the Legislature in relation to certain taxes, etc., meetings were held, the result of which was the re-estab-

lishment of the Chamber, and since that time it has continued a well organized body, and, especially in the past few years, has exercised a very powerful influence on the commerce of Charleston; many questions are settled by it, which might otherwise lead to tedious litigation; valuable statistical reports are prepared and published, internal improvements are suggested and aided, and numerous other benefits are derived by the city from this body, which comprises among its active members the most prominent business men in the community. The Chamber at present occupies the second and third floors of a handsome building at the northwest corner of Broad and East Bay streets; it has a commodious reading room, supplied with the leading American and foreign papers and periodicals, and club rooms, and restaurant, for the use of the members. A court for the arbitration of mercantile disputes arising in the port of Charleston is attached to the Chamber.

The South Carolina Society deserves mention as one of the earliest benevolent institutions in this country, and one which has to the present day continued its good work. It originated in the year 1737, with a few gentlemen, who used to meet once a week, at a tavern at the northeast corner of Broad and Church streets; each contributed a small sum (two bits, or four halfpence) for charitable purposes, and the Society was for some time known as the Two-Bit Club. It was incorporated in 1751, under the name of The South Carolina Society, and increased so rapidly, that in 1770, it had three hundred and sixty members, and a capital of £7,500 sterling.

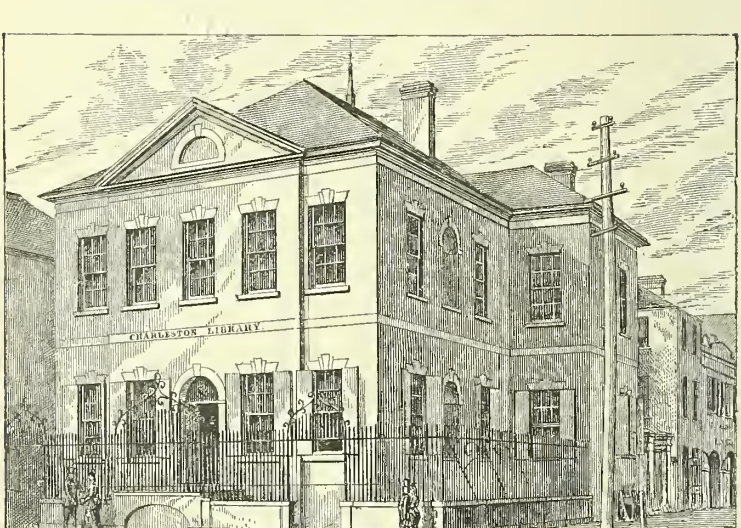
The Society continued to prosper, and much good was effected by giving aid to the needy families of deceased members, and educating their children. For some years a school was kept up under its auspices, but this was superseded by the public schools of the city. In common with all other institutions, it met with heavy losses in the late war, but still continues to aid its pensioners.

The hall of the society is situated on the east side of Meeting street, a short distance south of St. Michael's Church. It is a substantial structure of two stories, on a high basement. The second story contains a fine hall, on the walls of which are marble tablets, with the names of persons who have made donations or bequests to the Society. On the front of the colonade, which extends over the sidewalk, the seal of the Society is represented, consisting of a hand holding an olive branch, with the legend "*Posteritati.*"

The St. Andrew's Society, which also expended a considerable amount in charity, was founded in 1729, and is the oldest society in Charleston. It had accumulated a fund, and owned a fine hall in Broad street, near the Cathedral. This was destroyed in the fire of December, 1861, and the Society has not yet recovered from the severe losses sustained then and during the war.

The German Friendly Society, established in 1766, and incorporated in 1791, also uses its funds for educational and charitable purposes.

The first religious charitable Society in America was "The Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina," which was established in Charleston in 1762, and which, notwithstanding the two revolutions it has passed through, continues still the support of many families of clergymen.



CHARLESTON LIBRARY.

The Charleston Library Society was the earliest association of its kind in Charleston, and the third in the United States. It was organized in 1748, by seventeen young gentlemen, who desired to obtain some of the current literature from England. They soon associated others with them, and, after some difficulties, a charter was obtained in 1754, under the name of Charles Town Library Society. It increased in numbers and wealth, and in spite of the heavy loss sustained by the fire of 1778, acquired an extremely valuable collection of books.

These were kept at first at the residence or office of the librarian, and afterwards in the third story of the State House, (now the Court House). In 1835 the Society purchased its present building, at the northwest corner of Broad and Church streets. This building was erected for the South Carolina Bank, and was occupied by it for some years. It is massively built of red brick, faced with white marble, and presents a square front on Broad street, with wings extending from the north-east and north-west corners. The number of volumes in the library was about twenty thousand in 1860, and the Society was in a flourishing condition. During the war the greater part of the books, including the most valuable works, was removed to Columbia for safety, but a considerable number were left in the building, and were entirely destroyed. After the war the Society was re-organized, and, in 1874, the Apprentices' Library Society was merged in it, bringing a large accession of members and some funds. The condition of the Society now is very promising. In the value of its collection it ranks first in the South, and efforts are being made to render it more popular and attractive, by large additions of current literature.

The buildings and associations which we have described belong to Charleston before the Revolution, and while it is not proposed to offer these descriptions according to an exact chronological arrangement, yet it is well so to group them as to associate them with the several divisions into which the history of the city naturally falls.

We come now to the period of the Revolution. At this time Charleston was in a very prosperous condition—commerce was flourishing, and the interior of the State was gradually filling up and forming, as it were, a background for the metropolis. All fears from the neighboring Spaniards and Indians were removed, and peace reigned at home and abroad.

The relations with the mother country were friendly, and the people were very loyal to the British Government; it was, therefore, from no spirit of discontent or restlessness that the inhabitants commenced their resistance to that government, but from a sense of the duty which rested on them to oppose what they considered unjust encroachments of their rights as subjects.

The first open cause of difficulty occurred, as is well known, on the passage of the stamp act in 1765; the resistance of all the American Colonies brought about the repeal of this in the following year. In 1767, taxes were laid on glass, paper, tea, and painters' colors; the colonists petitioned for their removal, and formed associations among themselves, pledged not to import those articles. The taxes were removed, except that of threepence a pound on tea, upon which the colonists promptly bound themselves to use no more of it. In 1773, the famous tea affair occurred; the East India Company sent large

cargoes into the various American ports, in hopes that, as the payment of the tax would not be made direct to the British Government, but through them, it might meet with a sale, but the colonists perceived the evasion, and would have none of it; in Charles Town it was stored in cellars, and the consignees were prohibited from offering it for sale.

On the 6th of July, 1774, a large meeting was held in Charles Town, composed of persons from all parts of the province, and the action of the British Government, in relation especially to Massachusetts, was discussed and resolutions were adopted, looking to a combination of the several colonies to secure themselves against a continuance of such action. Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch, and Edward Rutledge, were appointed deputies to represent the province in a convention of the colonies. The action of that convention, and of the subsequent Congress, belong to the general history of the country; it is sufficient to observe that the people of Charleston and Carolina, generally, promptly acquiesced in it, and prepared themselves for armed resistance to the power of Great Britain. Active hostilities commenced in South Carolina on the 12th November, 1775, when two royal armed vessels, the Tamar and the Cherokee, opened fire on the schooner Defence, Captain Tufts, which was engaged in protecting the sinking of hulks across Hog Island Channel. The Defence returned the fire, but there was no loss on either side. Col. William Moultrie having taken possession, with a small force, of Haddrell's Point, mounted a few pieces of heavy artillery there, and, with a well directed fire, induced the British vessels to put to sea.

The first blood was shed in the memorable battle of Fort Moultrie, on the 28th of June, 1776. On the first of that month intelligence was received that a large British fleet was making its way towards Charleston, and on the morning of the fourth, the main part of this fleet came to anchor just outside of the bar. Preparations were immediately commenced to meet the expected attack.

About this time Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee arrived in Charleston, and was invested by Gov. Rutledge with full command of all military affairs. He was disposed to withdraw all the troops from Sullivan's Island, but both Gov. Rutledge and Moultrie, who commanded the Island, dissuaded him from doing so. Fort Johnson, on the opposite side of the harbor, was occupied by the first South Carolina regular regiment, commanded by Col. Gadsden; but it was their opinion that the chief defence of the city rested in Fort Sullivan, as it was then called. This stood on the front beach of Sullivan's Island, and commanded the main entrance to the harbor; it was a square structure, with a bastion at each angle, and was built of Palmetto logs, piled one on another in two lines, sixteen feet apart, the space between being filled with sand. There

FORT MOULTRIE.

was not sufficient time to carry out the plan of the fort, and only the wall on the front, and the southeastern and part of the southwestern sides were completed; some temporary defences, built of plank, filled up the unfinished portions, but these were only available against a land attack. The armament consisted in all of twenty-six guns; nine twenty-pounders, three eighteen-pounders, and fourteen twelve-pounders; on the southeast bastion was the plain blue flag, with white crescent, which from that day became so famous.

At the eastern end of the Island breastworks were erected, and Col. William Thompson was in command. His whole force consisted of seven hundred and eighty men, and they were provided with one eighteen-pounder and a field piece. The British land forces, three thousand men, under Maj.-Gen. Clinton, landed on Long Island, and having fortified themselves there, began preparations to cross Beach Inlet and attack Fort Sullivan in the rear.

On the morning of the 28th of June, the fleet, under com-

mand of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, and consisting of eight vessels, two of them fifty gun ships, crossed the bar and advanced towards the city; at the same time Sir Henry Clinton's forces made a demonstration on the eastern end of the Island, but were kept in check by Col. Thompson's gallant riflemen.

Sir Peter Parker, supposing that the fort would offer but a slight resistance, opened a sharp fire upon it as he passed, from four of his ships. The fire being as briskly returned, the engagement soon became general and lasted from a little before eleven in the forenoon to near nine o'clock at night, when the fleet retired, having suffered terrible losses; three of the vessels having been sent round to attack the fort on the western side, went aground on the shoal known as the middle ground, and one of them, the Actæon, could not be got off and was abandoned; the others escaped with severe losses; the Admiral's ship was almost entirely destroyed. The loss of the British was upwards of two hundred men; that of the Americans, was ten men killed and twenty two wounded. The material of which the fort was composed favored the defenders; the spongy Palmetto logs did not splinter when struck, and, as later experience has proved, sand is far superior to masonry for resisting cannon shot. A morass in the interior of the fort did good service by putting out the fuses of many of the shells which fell into it.

One of the incidents of the day was the heroic rescue by Sergeant Jasper of the flag, which was shot away early in the action. He leapt over on the beach and deliberately restored it to its place, under the heaviest fire of the enemy. This gallant act was fitly commemorated a hundred years later. On June 28th, 1876, the centennial of the battle, the Jasper Monument, erected through the effort of the Palmetto Guard, one of the most active military companies of Charleston, was unveiled at White Point Garden. A splendid military parade, in which companies from Northern as well as Southern States participated, and imposing ceremonies, celebrated the occasion. The monument is placed in the middle walk of White Point Garden, opposite the foot of Church street. A bronze figure of a Continental soldier, his right hand pointing across the harbor towards Fort Moultrie, his left holding a flag fixed on a sponge staff, stands upon a pedestal of Carolina granite twenty-one feet in height. The bronze die plates and the base of this contain appropriate inscriptions and beautifully executed bas-reliefs of the seal of the State, the seal of the city, and a battle scene, representing Jasper in the act of mounting the ramparts with the rescued flag.

The defense of this fort was one of the most gallant actions of the whole war, and gained for Gen. Moultrie the highest reputation The fort was named, in honor of him, Fort Moultrie, which name it still bears. The present fort is built of brick, on the same site. It was occupied by United States

troops, under Major Anderson, at the time of the secession of South Carolina, and it was his evacuation of it on the night of the 26th of December, 1860, after having spiked the guns and destroyed the carriages, and his taking possession of Fort Sumter, which constituted the first act of hostility in the war of secession.

When the Confederate troops occupied it they strengthened it with a glacis on the front, and with large bombproofs in the interior. It was garrisoned during the greater part of the war by the First Regular Infantry, Col Butler, and took part in all the actions which occurred in Charleston harbor.

Since the war the United States authorities have removed the earthworks, and the fort is now unoccupied.

The repulse of the British forces left Charleston in a state of comparative peace, the blockade being removed, commerce flourished, and, notwithstanding the terrible fire of the 15th January, 1778, in which two hundred and fifty dwellings, besides stores and other buildings were destroyed, the city continued to grow and prosper until 1780, when the British recommenced military operations against it.

On the 11th February, 1780, a British army, under Sir Henry Clinton, landed within thirty miles of the city and commenced to advance upon it. Clinton formed a depot of supplies and built fortifications at Wappoo, on James' Island; on the first of April he crossed the Ashley and invested the city, at the same time his fleet crossed the bar, and this time passing Fort Moultrie under a heavy fire, but without engaging it, sailed into the harbor.

The American forces of less than four thousand men, chiefly militia, under command of General Lincoln, made active preparations for defence; strong lines of fortifications were thrown up across the Neck, and the works on South Bay, and other exposed parts of the city, strengthened and manned.

The British advanced by regular approaches, keeping up meantime a heavy bombardment; several skirmishes occurred between portions of the two armies but there was no general engagement, and on the 12th of May, the enemy having carried the outer works, prepared for a general assault by land and sea, when the garrison, perceiving that further resistance was useless, and having already suffered heavily from sickness and want of food, determined to capitulate.

The British held the city until the 14th of December, 1782, and under their harsh rule the inhabitants had to endure many privations and indignities.

It was during this time that the execution of Colonel Isaac Hayne took place. Colonel Hayne was a planter of good family and high character. He had commanded a troop of horse during the war, but on the fall of Charleston, this was disbanded, and he retired with his family to his plantation; a short time afterwards, he was, on some pretence, induced to

go to Charleston, where he was seized and imprisoned, until, in order to return to his dying wife, he consented under protest, to take the oath of submission to the British authority; he had scarcely reached his home when a demand was made upon him to take up arms against his country. Conceiving that the contract had been violated, he made his escape and joined the American forces in the neighborhood. He was captured, and after a rigorous confinement for several months, in one of the rooms of the Exchange Building, on the 11th of August 1781, he was taken thence to the place of execution, attended by an immense concourse of citizens, who had plead in vain for his release.

The indignation felt in the American army at this outrage was so great, that the officers addressed a memorial to General Greene, recommending immediate measures of retaliation, thereby exposing themselves to a similar fate in case of capture.

The occupation of the city by the British lasted as we have said, until December, 1782. At that time the commander, General Leslie, having levelled the walls of the town and of Fort Johnson, notified General Greene of the intended evacuation; and an arrangement was made for the American troops to enter the town as the British left it, both parties pledging themselves to abstain from any hostile demonstrations.

On the morning of the 14th of December the march commenced; the Americans following the British at a distance of two hundred yards down the King street road until they were within the lines, when the British filed off to the left, to Gadsden's wharf, where they embarked in boats which were waiting to take them to the fleet. The following day the fleet left the harbor.

As may be supposed, great rejoicings followed this event, and a new era of prosperity opened for the city. So far as Charleston was concerned, the war was virtually ended, and the general peace which was made soon after removed all further difficulties.

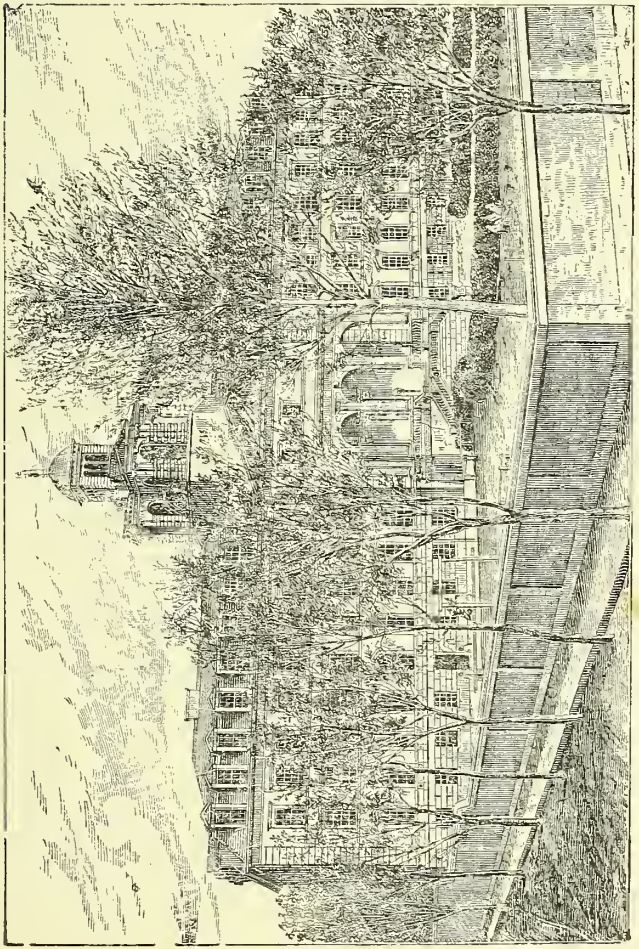
DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

With the return of peace the citizens of Charleston, under which name the city was incorporated 1783, were enabled to resume the exercise of that public spirit which they had previously displayed, and we find them soon establishing charitable institutions and erecting buildings to be permanent ornaments and improvements to the city.

And first and noblest among these institutions stands

THE CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE.

The Act of Incorporation just referred to imposed upon the City the care of providing for the poor and maintaining and educating poor orphan children. In accordance with this Act,



CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE.

commissioners of the poor were appointed, and a number of orphan children were supported, by boarding them out in private houses, and were educated at the expense of the city.

In 1790, the City Council passed an Ordinance for the erection of an Orphan House, and the vacant lands between Boundary (now Calhoun) street and Vanderhorst street were appropriated to the purpose. On the 12th of November, 1792, the corner-stone of the building was laid by John Huger, Esq., Intendant of the City; and on the 18th of October, 1794, with appropriate religious services, one hundred and fifteen orphan children were introduced into it.

In 1853, the Commissioners presented a memorial to Council, recommending the repair and enlargement of the building; and, this being adopted, Messrs. Jones & Lee, Architects, were charged with the work, which they completed shortly before the celebration of the sixty-sixth anniversary, October 18th, 1855.

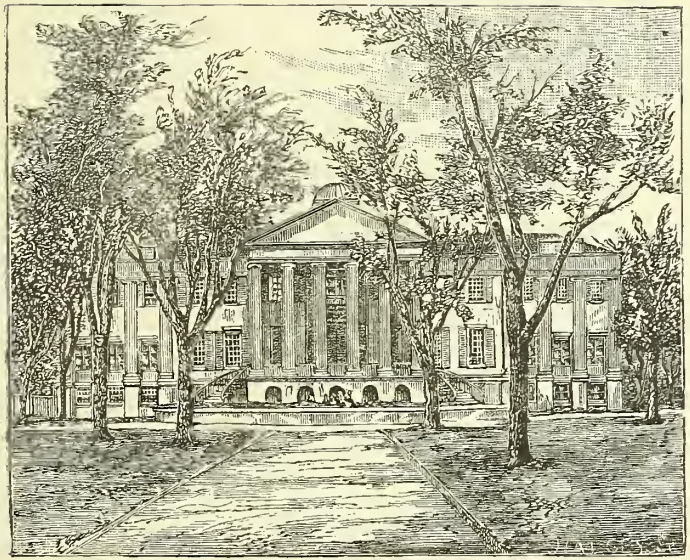
The building as it now stands is in the Italian style; is two hundred and thirty-six feet long by seventy-six feet wide, with an extension in the rear ninety feet long by thirty-one feet wide. The main building is five stories high, divided in the front in three sections, the central portion being surmounted by a pediment and having an Italian portico projecting in front. The building is covered by a Mansard roof, and above the central section of the front is the belfry, in which is hung one of the city alarm bells; on the belfry is a figure of Charity. The whole height is one hundred and forty-six feet from the ground. It is divided into spacious and airy rooms, adapted to the various requirements of the inmates, and is surrounded by extensive grounds, well laid out, and protected by a high brick wall. In the northern part of the grounds is a handsome chapel, in which services are held every Sunday by some one of the city clergymen.

The institution is complete in every detail, and is Charleston's grandest charitable work.

The lives of hundreds of citizens, some of whom have risen to eminence in the nation, as well as in their own State, attest its practical value.

The College of Charleston was chartered in 1785, but nothing was done towards its establishment except to collect some funds, until the Rev. Dr. Smith, afterwards first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, offered to transfer the scholars of his academy to it. This offer was accepted, and a portion of the old brick barracks was fitted up, and possession taken in 1791; three years later the first commencement was held, and six young men graduated, among them the late Bishop Bowen.

The college declined after this, however, and only a grammar school was maintained in the building for many years. At length an effort was made to reorganize and improve it.



COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

and this being liberally supported, a full collegiate course was adopted, with a grammar school attached, and the first commencement under the new organization was held in October, 1826. In 1837, an arrangement was made, by which the property of the college was transferred to the city, in trust for the re-establishment and maintenance of the institution on an improved plan. The college occupies the square bounded by George, Green, College, and St. Philip streets; it consists of a square, central building, fronting south on the campus, with extensive wings on the east and west; it is two stories, on a basement; the first story contains in the central building, the chapel, and in the wings, the recitation rooms; the second story is almost entirely occupied by the museum of natural history, a large and well arranged collection, gathered from all parts of the world, but specially interesting from the large number of specimens characteristic of South Carolina and the adjoining States.

The college library is in a small building of ornamental construction, in the western part of the campus It has between five and six thousand volumes, of which two thousand were presented, in 1853, by Dr. L. A. Frampton, the present

librarian; about twenty-five hundred more were bequeathed by the late Judge King.

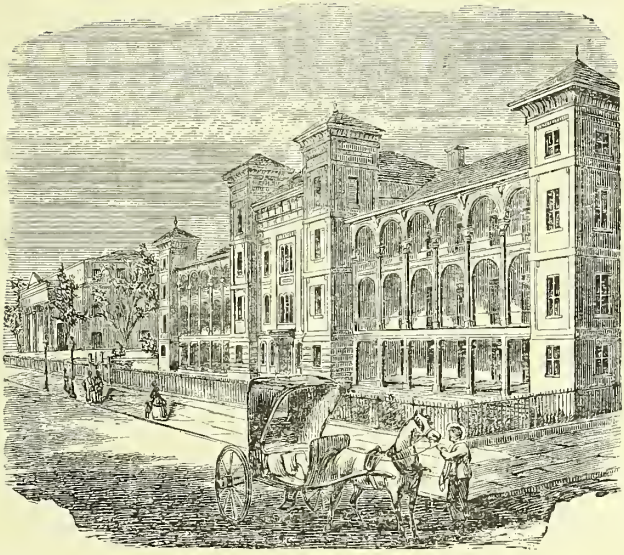
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This institution is located on the corner of Queen and Franklin streets, occupying a part of the square with the Roper Hospital, City Hospital, and County Jail. It is one of the oldest medical schools at the South, and its very numerous alumni are scattered through the Southern States, many of them occupying the highest positions; some of them occupy professional chairs in the best Northern colleges; and some, like the late Dr J. Marion Sims, and Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, of New York, have acquired a wide-spread reputation.

The charter of this College was obtained in 1832, but many of the original faculty, among whom we may mention Drs. S. H. Dickson and J. E. Holbrook, as specially distinguished, had been earlier engaged in teaching in another school, organized in 1822, by the Medical Society of South Carolina. This latter school was short lived, and, since its suspension, the present College has been the only regularly chartered Medical College in the State Its career had been remarkably successful, until the late war so crippled the resources of the South as seriously to affect all institutions of learning. In common with the gradual improvement of the Southern country, the success of the College, under the new *régime*, is year by year becoming more assured. The present faculty have done all in their power to meet the exigencies of the times, and to maintain the former prestige of the old institution. The fees for tuition have been made almost nominal, the idea being simply to pay the expenses of the school, without regard to the personal benefit to the teachers. This plan, which is considered only a temporary one, has been highly recommended by the Trustees and most of the old friends and Alumni of the College.

Connected with the Medical College, or rather more immediately with the Medical Society, is the Roper Hospital, which stands at the corner of Queen and Mazyck streets. This noble institution was founded through the liberality of Mr. Thomas Roper, whose name it bears. In 1854, he bequeathed real estate to the value of fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, the city of Charleston gave twenty thousand dollars, and the lot on which the Hospital stands; and in 1857 the State Legislature gave ten thousand dollars to complete the building, which was finished the following year. After the establishment of the Hospital, Mrs. Kohn also made a large bequest to it.

The building is very handsome, and well arranged. The central portion has, on the first floor, offices for the physicians and others connected with the institution, on the second, the



ROPER HOSPITAL.

library of the Medical Society, and on the third, a large amphitheatre, provided for clinical lectures, for the medical students; the east and west wings contain spacious and well ventilated wards, with broad piazzas to the south. In front is a tastefully laid out garden, which adds to its attractive appearance.

The Hospital was under control of the Medical Society, who appointed all the officers and superintended the conduct of the institution, but in consequence of the losses sustained in the war, the funds are now put out at interest to accumulate, and the building is underlease to the city as a general hospital.

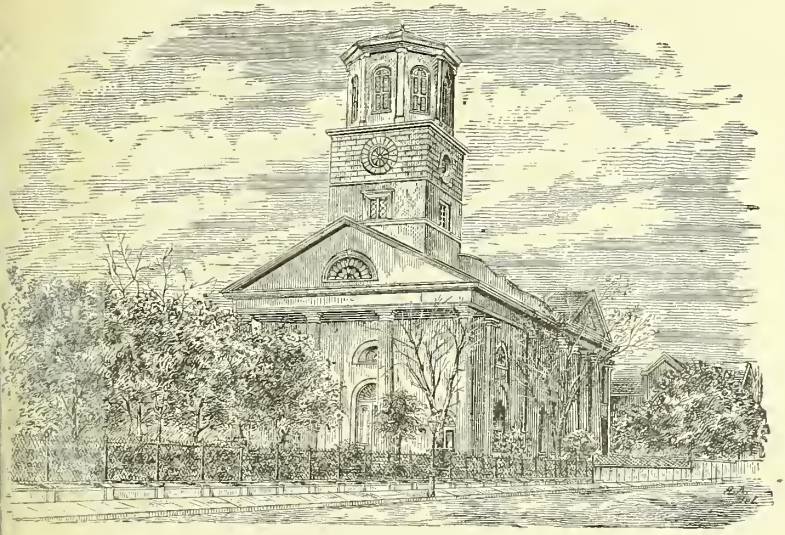
In our early plan of Charles Town, we find in a conspicuous place the "Independent Church." This was established by Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and a few of the French Protestant Refugees. It afterwards became the Congregationalist Church. The original church was a small wooden building, which being remodelled and enlarged and painted white, was generally known as the "White Meeting House," and probably gave its name to Meeting street. On the same site the Circular Church was built in 1804; it was curiously constructed, consisting of a rotunda eighty-eight feet in diameter,

surmounted by a dome. On the western face was a square projection which supported the steeple, and, in front of this, a portico of six columns, surmounted by a pediment, formed the façade of the building. The cemetery extends back to that of St. Philip's Church. The church was destroyed by the fire of 1861, and only the picturesque ruins now occupy the site. The congregation have erected a small chapel on the lot, in which services are held.

Adjoining the Circular Church stood a building which was the scene of, perhaps, the most important event in the history of South Carolina; this was the Institute Hall, more lately known as Secession Hall. It was the property of the South Carolina Institute, an association for the promotion of the industrial arts in the State, and was completed in 1854. The first floor was occupied by stores and offices, and the second contained an elegant and spacious hall, capable of holding twenty-five hundred persons; in it the annual Fairs of the Institute were held, and it was used for any specially large meetings. The National Democratic Convention, which met in Charleston, in April, 1860, held its meetings there, but the grand event which took place within its walls, was the ratification of the Ordinance of Secession. The State Convention held its meetings in St. Andrew's Hall, Broad street, until the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, on the 20th of December, 1860, when it was resolved to adjourn to Institute Hall for the purpose of ratifying. At 6 P. M., on that day, the Convention moved in procession from St. Andrew's to the Institute Hall, where, after prayer by the Rev. John Bachman, D. D., the Ordinance was most solemnly ratified, receiving the signature of every member of the Convention. At the conclusion of the signing, the President of the Convention, Hon. D. F. Jamison, exhibited the parchment to the meeting, announcing that the Ordinance of Secession had been signed and ratified. He therefore proclaimed the State of South Carolina an Independent Commonwealth. On this announcement, the whole audience rose and gave vent to their enthusiasm by prolonged cheers accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The occasion was celebrated in the evening by a general illumination and bonfires in the principal streets, and the parading of citizens with bands of music. This building, also, perished in the great fire, and its loss was deeply felt, as well for the associations connected with it, as for its intrinsic value.

In the year 1731, the strict Presbyterians, among the congregation of the Independent Church above described, left it and established a Church for themselves on the model of the Church of Scotland, and erected a building at the southwest corner of Meeting and Tradd streets. The present First Presbyterian or Scotch Church was built on the same site and was completed in 1814. It exhibits a fine front, composed of a

recessed portico of four columns, flanked by two towers, surmounted by cupolas. The interior is spacious and well finished.



FLINN'S CHURCH.

The Second Presbyterian Church, commonly known as Flinn's Church, from the name of its first pastor, Rev. Dr. Flinn, was built in 1811, the number of Presbyterians in the city having increased so much as to require more room. It stands at the corner of Charlotte and Elizabeth streets, on the highest spot in the city, and forms a very conspicuous landmark. It is of the temple form, and with its lofty portico, produces a fine effect. Behind this portico rises a tower, intended as the foundation of a steeple. The steeple has never been completed, but the height of the ground, as well as the great size of the Church itself, makes it visible at a great distance.

The cemetery surrounds the Church on three sides, the western front opening on a fine square, planted with grass and shade trees, and extending to Meeting street.

The Westminster (Third) Presbyterian Church stands on the western side of Meeting street, a short distance above Society street; it is remarkable for the perfection of its architecture, having an elegant portico of pure Corinthian style, and the

rest of the building corresponding in symmetry and correctness. It is without a steeple or other modern embellishment.

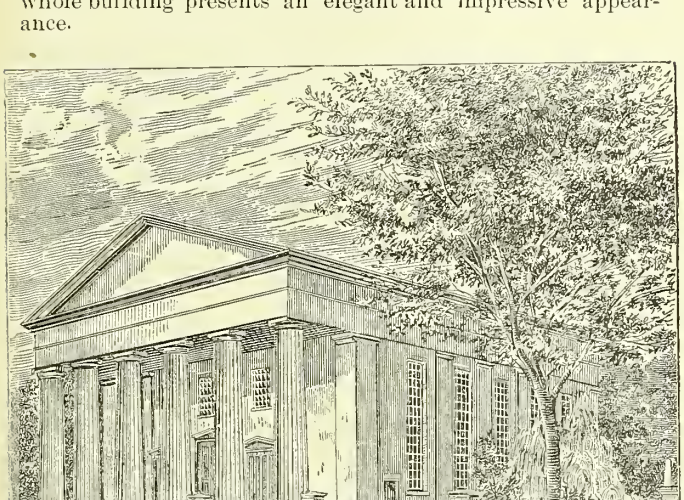
We have already referred to the early establishment of the Baptists in Charleston The site of their original building on the west side of Church street, a little above Water, is now occupied by the First Baptist Church, a building well worth notice from its simple, but imposing architecture.

CITADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Citadel Square Baptist Church sprung from this. The idea of establishing, it originated, in 1854, with Messrs. B. C Pressley and C. L. Burckmeyer, who, after consultation with Rev. J. P. Boyce, formerly of the First Church, but then of Columbia, made known their design, and were promptly joined by a number of friends. A subscription was opened and was liberally filled up, more than one-half of the amount necessary for the building being subscribed by the heirs of the estate of Mr. Ker Boyce. A lot was procured at the corner of Meeting and Henrietta streets, and work commenced on the building, which was rapidly completed, and was dedicated on the 23d of November, 1856.

The members of the Wentworth Street Church soon after joined themselves to the congregation.

The style of the building is Norman. Its extreme dimensions are eighty feet on Meeting street, and one hundred and forty-five feet on Henrietta street; the side walls are forty feet high, and the west or front wall seventy feet to the point of the gable. The interior will accommodate one thousand persons. The tower is located at the north-west corner of the main building. It is square, supported by buttresses at the angles, and, with the spire, is two hundred and twenty feet high. The whole building presents an elegant and impressive appearance.



BETHEL CHURCH.

The Methodist Church was organized in America in 1784; the denomination flourished in Charleston, and now has several churches, with large congregations, in the city. Bethel Church, the Second Methodist, is situated on the South side of Calhoun street, near Pitt. It is a large brick building, rough-cast, with a fine portico in front, and surrounded by an exten-

sive yard. It it one of the largest and best attended Methodist churches in Charleston. The old wooden church that preceded the present building, and was erected about 1800, has been removed to the rear, and is occupied by a numerous colored congregation.

St. Mary's Church, situated on the South side of Hasel street, between King and Meeting streets, was the first Roman Catholic church in Charleston, and since the burning of St Finbar's, is the largest; it is an unpretending building, but is neatly finished inside, and the altar is richly decorated.

ST. FINBAR'S CATHEDRAL.

The ruins of this beautiful building stand on a lot which was once the old Vaux-Hall Garden, at the North-east corner of Broad and Friend streets. The cathedral was built on the site of the old St. Finbar's, a wooden building; the corner-stone was laid in 1852, and it was dedicated in April, 1854. It was of brown freestone and was the most beautiful church edifice in the city. The height to the top of the cross was two hundred and eighteen and a half feet; the exterior dimensions were, from front to rear of vestry, one hundred and ninety-four feet: height to roof ridge of the rear, seventy-seven feet; width, seventy-three feet. The building cost, when completed, $106,000, and was complete in every respect; the interior was very highly ornamented, the windows all of stained glass, and the decorations of the altar elaborate and tasteful. It was destroyed by the fire of December, 1861. A few years later, when time had somewhat softened the effects of the fire, its ruins presented a most beautiful picture. A considerable part of the graceful steeple remained, but this was thought to be dangerous, and most of it was taken down.*

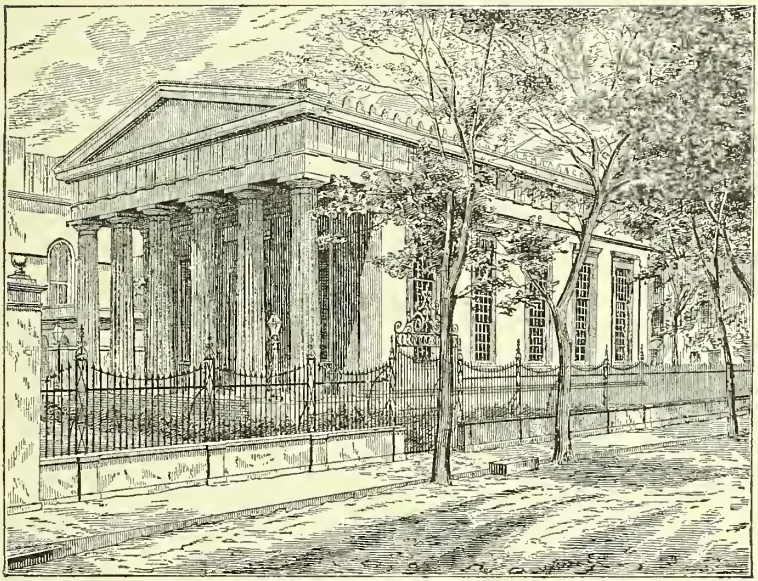
The Unitarian Church was originally an offshoot of the old Independent Church, and remained connected with it until the year 1817. The congregation adopted the Unitarian doctrines about the year 1819. The first building on the site of the present one, on the east side of Archdale street, a short way above Queen street, was begun just before the revolution, and was finished shortly after that war.

The new building was erected on the foundation of the old one, and was dedicated on the 2d of April, 1854. It is the most perfect piece of architecture of its kind, in the city. The style is the "Perpendicular," the latest and richest of all the styles of Gothic architecture. Every part of the building, exterior and interior, is complete; the ceiling of the nave is that peculiar Gothic work, styled "fan tracery," and is exquisitely rich and beautiful. The great window in the rear of the church is in

*Mr. John McKeegan, who died in 1881, left a large sum to be applied to the rebuilding of the Cathedral, but his will has been contested and it is not yet decided whether or not the money will be received for this purpose.

the richest style of design and finish, and is filled with figures of emblematic character.

St. John's Lutheran Church, which stands immediately north of this, is in marked contrast, being of perfectly simple design.



SYNAGOGUE.

A Hebrew congregation existed in Charleston as early as 1750; in 1795 they purchased the site of their present Synagogue on the North side of Hasel street, between King and Meeting streets. The Synagogue is a brown stone building, in the Athenian style, very handsomely built, but lacking the proper situation to show it off to advantage.

We turn from the description of the buildings which illustrate the growth and progress of the city, to notice certain events which exhibited the characteristics of the people and affected their action on subsequent occasions.

The Mexican war afforded an opportunity for the military spirit of the younger portion of the community of Charleston, and of the rest of the State, to manifest itself. On its breaking

out, in 1847, the famous Palmetto Regiment was organized. This splendid body of men was composed of the very best material of the State, and Charleston was largely represented in it. The regiment was in nearly every action of the war, and distinguished itself always; whether in battle or in severe marches and arduous duties, it was second to none in courage and endurance. It was the flag of the Palmetto Regiment that was first planted on the walls of the conquered city of Mexico. But it paid the penalty of its gallantry by terrible losses. Colonel Butler, the commander, was killed while heading a charge; Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, who succeeded to the command, perished in like manner; scarcely three hundred men out of near twelve hundred returned to Carolina. They were received with enthusiasm everywhere, and the State awarded a medal to each of them. A very beautiful monument was erected to the dead, consisting of a perfect representation of a Palmetto tree in iron, upon a pedestal, on which were engraved in letters of brass the names of those who had fallen. This has been placed in the grounds of the new State House at Columbia.

Many of the survivors of the Palmetto Regiment were in the field, in the war of secession, and added to the laurels they had already gained; several rose to distinguished positions.

For many years after the Revolution, Charleston continued in a profoundly peaceful condition; the war with Great Britain of 1812, did not seriously affect her; naturally there were occasional stoppages of trade, and threats of attack, but nothing came of these beyond exciting in the people that prompt spirit of resistance to force, which they have always exhibited.

This happy condition of affairs continued unbroken until the celebrated Nullification excitement, which threatened the country at large, with the contest which actually occurred in 1860, and in South Carolina, particularly in Charleston, caused the formation of parties which remained in opposition up to that time. The various questions involved in this matter cannot be treated in our space; the main issue was upon the right of a State to *nullify*, to declare unconstitutional and void, an Act of Congress.

South Carolina took the lead in this, as she has done on many occasions, in the history of the country. Mr. Calhoun was the great leader, along with Gen. Robt. Y. Hayne, and other eminent men, while the opposition numbered in its ranks such men as Mr. Legare, Judge Huger, Mr. Petigru, and others. A contest in regard to such grave matters, and with such men arrayed on each side, could not fail to awaken the interest and enthusiasm of every citizen.

The tariff laws proposed in Congress were, in the opinion of many Southern statesmen, directly inimical to the interests of the Southern States. For several years the question was agitated. In 1827, Mr. Calhoun published his views. On the

fourth of July, 1831, addresses were made by the leaders of each side, which drew the party lines distinctly, and on the 23d of November, 1832, the General Assembly called a Convention. This Convention, with Governor Hamilton at its head, by a very large majority, passed the Nullification Ordinance, ignoring certain acts of Congress.

On the 10th of December, the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, published a proclamation denouncing the Ordinance. Thus the State and the United States Government were openly at issue, and, as may readily be imagined, the feelings of all parties were wrought up to the highest pitch. Mr. Clay's compromise bill, however, introduced the following February, and the arrival of a commissioner from Virginia to promote an adjustment, tended to allay the excitement, and on the 15th of March, 1833, the Nullification Ordinance was revoked and quiet restored. But at no period in the history of the State have politics assumed such a violent and personal aspect as at this. The community was divided against itself, and it seemed scarcely possible to avert a violent contest among its members.

The secession movement involved far more important issues, and the enthusiasm was greater and more general; but, although at that time there were some eminent men who were opposed to secession, the majority in favor of it was so overwhelmingly large, that their opposition never took shape, and in fact, they generally yielded to the manifest spirit of the people and cast in their lot with them; hence, the action of the State might justly be called unanimous. On the question of Nullification, views were divided, and it was not uncommon for members of the same household to be directly opposed to each other.

On the 31st of March, 1850, South Carolina was called to mourn the loss of her greatest statesman, Hon. John C. Calhoun, who died in the very midst of this work, as Senator in Washington. He was buried, as we have already mentioned, in the cemetery of St. Philip's Church, and his funeral was the most impressive sight of its kind ever witnessed in Charleston. On the 26th of April, the remains, enclosed in an iron coffin, reached Charleston in charge of committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and of several of the States; they were taken in a magnificent funeral car, with a large escort, to the Citadel, the entire front of which was draped in mourning; there they were received from the Senate committee by Hon T. Leger Hutchinson, Mayor of the city. A procession was then formed, comprising every military and civic organization in the city, besides the seamen, children of the schools, and hundreds of citizens of this and the adjoining States, on foot and on horseback, and moved through the principal streets to the City Hall, where the remains were placed in a splendid catafalque, prepared for their

reception. Here the body lay in state until the next day, under the special charge of an honorary guard of two hundred citizens. During the day thousands of citizens and strangers repaired to the City Hall to pay their tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. The most perfect order and decorum prevailed; the stream of visitors entered the main doors, ascended the catafalque, and after gazing silently on the sarcophagus, retired through the passage in the rear.

The coffin and sarcophagus enclosing it were covered with flowers, the offerings of the ladies of the city.

The next day the body was removed, with a civic procession, to St. Philip's Church, where the burial services were read by the Right Rev. Dr. Gadsden, Bishop of the Diocese, and a funeral discourse preached by the Rev. James W. Miles. It was then borne to the western cemetery, and there placed in the vault prepared for its temporary reception.

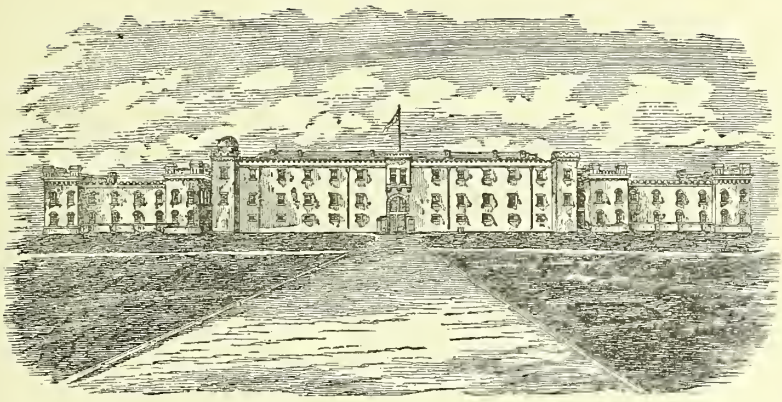
The whole of the ceremonies were conducted in the most solemn and impressive manner, and no effort was spared by the citizens to mark their sense of respect for the deceased and their grief for his loss.

The action of the people of Charleston and of the State generally on this occasion was significant, It was no mere outburst of sentiment. It arose not only from the great love and reverence which Mr. Calhoun's purity of character and intellect inspired, and the pride which they felt in him as one of the greatest statesmen that America has produced, but it was also occasioned by the intense sympathy with and belief in the political principles which he represented. The States Rights doctrines which he believed in and taught were thoroughly impressed upon their minds, and undoubtedly influenced the whole future conduct of the State.

But before proceeding further into the history, we may mention a few more of the features which belonged to the palmy days of Charleston.

The South Carolina Military Academy, generally known as "the Citadel," was an object of great interest to the people of Charleston. In 1842 the Legislature transferred the appropriation for the Citadel and Magazine Guard at Charleston, and the Arsenal Guard, at Columbia, to a board of visitors, who were authorized to organize the State Military Academy. In February, 1843, this organization was effected, and the cadets required to discharge the duties of a State Guard. This building had been the Arsenal, and was occupied, until about 1832, by United States troops, and then by regular State troops, until the formation of the Academy. It was of two stories, without the wings, the third story was added, and the wings constructed to extend the Arsenal.

The Academy was admirably conducted, the drill and discipline of the cadets were unsurpassed, and the tone of the



THE CITADEL.

institution very high. To it the State owes many of her best men in all the walks of life.

On the breaking out of the late war the cadets were early in the field. In fact, the first gun of the conflict was fired by them, on the memorable morning of the 9th of January, 1861, when the Star of the West attempted to re inforce Fort Sumter; after that they were kept at their studies in the Academy, and doing guard duty in and around the city, and whenever an emergency arose, they were promptly out and did good service. About December, 1864, they went into active service, and so remained until the close of the war, the Academy being virtually abandoned. On the evacuation of Charleston, the United States troops took possession of the buildings, and the larger part of the garrison were quartered in them for several years. During their occupation the west wing was destroyed by fire.

Through the untiring efforts of the Board of Visitors, with whom all the surviving graduates of the institution heartily co-operated, the Academy was re-opened on October 11, 1882, under the most favorable auspices, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The extensive square formerly known as the "Citadel Green," now "Marion Square," overlooked by the castellated buildings of the Academy, affords one of the most pleasing sights in Charleston, and is connected by many associations with her happiest days. It was the rendezvous on all occasions when military or civic parades took place, and many brilliant processions made it their starting point.

It is held by the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade of South Carolina Volunteer Troops, in trust for the use of the military of the city, and as a public pleasure ground. In 1882 a very favorable arrangement was made with the city government, and the square has been greatly improved and beautified. The buildings which occupied a part of the western side have been removed, and the grounds have been levelled and graded. A broad flagstone sidewalk extends along each of the four sides; within this is a grass lawn eighty feet wide, in which a row of trees has been planted, and the central space, three hundred by five hundred feet in area, intended for a parade and drill ground, is now being covered with a pavement of concrete.

The Market Hall fronts on Meeting street. It is a fine building, in temple form, standing on a high open basement, having a lofty portico in front, reached by a double flight of stone steps, the exterior cornices are appropriately ornamented with bulls' heads.

In rear of this building are the markets, consisting of a row of low sheds, supported by brick arches, and extending to East Bay street. They have divisions for large and small meats, vegetables and fish, the stalls being arranged on each side, having a broad, shady walk between them. The whole arrangement is a judicious and convenient one, especially for a Southern climate.

The Hibernian Hall, on the west side of Meeting street, a short distance above Broad, is the property of the Hibernian Society, one of the oldest and wealthiest associations in the city, and comprising in its ranks all of the best citizens of Irish extraction.

The building is a handsome and substantial one, conveniently arranged, with a large hall, occupying the whole of the second floor, and a smaller hall, and committee rooms below. Since the burning of the Institute and St. Andrew's Halls, this one has been used for all large assemblies; it was also arranged for a theatre, and used by all theatrical performances until the building of the Academy of Music. The Society have lately put it in thorough repair, and ornamented it quite handsomely.

The new Custom House presents one of the handsomest objects in Charleston.

It is situated just south of the Market wharf, on Cooper River; the site, which was formerly known as Fitzsimmons' wharf, was purchased by the United States Government in 1849, and, in 1850, Col. E. B. White received the appointment as superintendent, and the work was commenced and continued until the war arrested its progress. It is on a grand scale; the foundation consists of seven thousand thirty-feet piles, on which rests a heavy layer of grillage, then follows a thickness of eighteen inches of concrete, on which stand a number of inverted arches, built of brick, and about ten feet in height;

the superstructure rises from these. These details will serve to give some idea of the magnitude of the work proposed. It has already cost some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it will take many thousands more to complete it. Since the war, appropriations have been made from time to time for the continuation of the work, but no steady progress has been made. The building is of white marble; the style of architecture the Roman-Corinthian. Considerable changes have been made in the original plans, and the building has been completed for occupation on a very different scale from that first intended. It has been occupied since 1879 by the officers of the Customs and Internal Revenue Departments, and more recently by the United States Circuit and District Courts.

We come now to the period in the history of Charleston which overshadows all the rest in importance, both in the material changes which it produced in the city itself and in the qualities and characteristics of its citizens which it brought into play.

Charleston, as she had done in the throwing off the government of the Lords Proprietors in 1719, in the Revolution of 1776, and in the Nullification proceedings of 1831, took the lead among the cities of the South in the Secession movement of 1860-61; we have already described the scenes which took place in the Institute Hall, on the evening of the 20th of December, 1860. The people of Charleston were ready to abide by any consequences that might result from their action on that occasion, but they hoped that the United States Government would recognize their rights and not resort to forcible means of settling the questions between the Southern States and itself. This hope was first shaken when, on the night of the 26th of December, Major Anderson, Commandant of Fort Moultrie, abandoned that fort, having first spiked the guns and destroyed the carriages, and took possession of Fort Sumter. By this action war was virtually declared, and the State authorities deemed it advisable to look to their own defences; accordingly the following day Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were occupied by volunteer commands—Castle Pinckney by the Rifle Battalion, Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew, Fort Moultrie, by four companies of artillery, under Col. W. G. DeSaussure.

Other points around the harbor were fortified and manned by companies from the city, and other parts of the State. A detachment of the Citadel Cadets, under Major P. F. Stevens, occupied a battery, hastily thrown up on the point of Morris Island. On the morning of the 9th of January, 1861, the Star of the West, a United States transport steamer, loaded with men and military stores, attempted to enter the harbor for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Sumter. When about two miles from the fort, the cadets opened fire upon her; the first shot was fired across her bow, merely to give warning. The steamer

running up the United States flag, and increasing her speed, the next shots were aimed at her, and one struck, while the rest were so close as to show that the artillerists had got the range and were ready to do damage. Perceiving that, the captain deemed it more prudent to retreat, and turned his vessel seaward, abandoning the project of aiding the fort.

Thus the cadets had the honor of firing the first gun of the war, and the prestige which they acquired on this occasion never left them. Whenever called into the field they were placed in the position of danger and of honor.

From this time all doubts were removed from the minds of the people of South Carolina as to the hostile intentions of the United States Government.

Gen. G. T. Beauregaard having arrived in Charleston, from New Orleans, was invested by Gov. Pickens with command of all military affairs, and proceeded at once to organize his forces.

It was evident that the garrison of Fort Sumter could not remain there with safety to the city, but Major Anderson showed no signs of intention to move, and it was ascertained that ships of war were on their way to the South; a special messenger, also, from President Linco'n, informed Governor Pickens and General Beauregard that the fort was to be provisioned by force. Preparations must, therefore, be made on our side to anticipate this. Batteries were thrown up on Morris and Sullivan's Islands, Fort Moultrie was strengthened, and a floating battery, protected with iron sheathing, was built and anchored off Haddrell's Point.

Volunteer companies were raised throughout the State, and equipped and drilled as thoroughly as time and means would allow, and every preparation possible, under the circumstances, was made for a resort to arms if it should prove necessary. By this time several of the other Southern States had followed the lead of South Carolina, and the Confederate Government was, to some extent, at least, organized; Gen. Beauregard, therefore, acted under the orders of the Secretary of War, Hon. L. P. Walker, whose instructions were not to permit troops or provisions to be thrown into Fort Sumter, and to use such means as he should deem proper to prevent such an attempt.

At twelve o'clock, on the 11th of April, Gen. Beauregard made a formal demand for the surrender of the Fort. Major Anderson replied: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my government prevent my compliance" He added, "Probably I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days."

On the same day Gen. Beauregard received a dispatch from

the Secretary of War, authorizing him to propose that if Major Anderson would name a time at which he would evacuate the fort, and would not in the mean time use his guns against the Confederate forces. no attack should be made upon the fort, and thus, bloodshed might be avoided. Major Anderson refusing to accept these terms, Gen. Beauregard proceeded to action.

At twenty minutes past four o'clock, on Friday morning, April 12th, Fort Moultrie opened fire.

The effect of the sound of these guns in the city was electrical. In a moment, almost, the streets were thronged with people hastening to every point which commanded a view of the harbor, where they remained hour after hour, watching with breathless anxiety the result of the encounter.

Fort Sumter replied to the guns of Moultrie with three barbette guns, and then the batteries on Cummings Point, Mount Pleasant, Fort Johnson, and the Floating Battery, commenced a rapid bombardment.

Between seven and eight o'clock, Major Anderson brought into play the two tiers of guns looking towards Fort Moultrie and the Steven's Iron Battery on Cummings Point, and then the firing from Sumter became rapid; it was directed chiefly against those batteries and the Floating Battery anchored off Haddrell's Point. Five of the Confederate batteries kept up the fire; the rest were held in reserve in case of an attempt on the part of the fleet to enter the harbor.

With the exception of an interruption of about three hours, caused by a heavy rain storm, the bombardment continued unceasingly through the whole day and night; during the night Fort Sumter was silent, the garrison being employed in repairing damages, and adding some protections to the barbette guns. At seven next morning, Major Anderson opened a heavy and rapid fire, which was kept up for two hours steadily. In the mean time the red hot shot which was thrown from Fort Moultrie had ignited the officer's quarters in Sumter, which were of wood, and a terrible fire was raging within the fort. Every effort was made by the garrison to conquer it, but without success, and it soon became evident that the fort could no longer be held. The flag was by this time shot away and was replaced by a flag of truce. When the fire was perceived to be raging, Colonel Wigfall, of General Beauregard's staff, went to the fort, under a flag of truce, to offer assistance in putting it out; he informed Major Anderson that the firing from our batteries would cease as soon as the United States flag was hauled down, which was accordingly done, the only time, be it remembered, that the flag of Sumter was ever lowered in the presence of an enemy. The same flag was, in 1865, again raised on the ramparts with considerable ceremony, but the performance was somewhat lacking in glory, for the Confed-

erates had evacuated the fort many hours before, and were miles away out of sight and hearing.

When the flag was hauled down, Senator Chesnut and ex-Governor Manning went to the fort, and stipulated with Major Anderson that his surrender should be unconditional, subject to such terms as General Beauregard should dictate. These were very generous. General Beauregard refused to receive Major Anderson's sword, and complimented him and his officers on their gallant defence. The garrison were permitted to take with them all their arms and personal effects. They left on Monday morning, in the steamer Baltic, for New York.

Thus ended the first battle of the war. The bombardment lasted forty hours, and upwards of three thousand shot and shell were fired, most of them aimed with precision, but the strangest fact in regard to it is, that not a life was lost on either side. The first victory of the Confederates was entirely bloodless.

For several months military preparations had been going on vigorously in the city, and the fall of Sumter only quickened these, for it was evident that the United States Government was determined on war. Those were stirring times in Charleston. Volunteer commands were organized, which included the citizens of every class, condition and age, and which were diligently drilled and exercised. The streets were alive at all hours of the day, with men in uniform hurrying to the different places of rendezvous, and the public squares were the constant scenes of military manœuvres of every description. Great liberality was displayed by the citizens at this time; money was freely subscribed for every purpose for which it might be needed, and in many instances wealthy men armed and equipped entire companies at their own expense.

Although the serious nature of the affairs they were embarked upon was not forgotten by the Charlestonians, yet the season was one almost of gayety. The call for active preparations stimulated the spirits and energies of all. The ladies were as enthusiastic as the men, and did everything in their power to aid and encourage the defenders of the cause they held dear. Very early in the war the women of the South commenced that course of self-denial among themselves, and active assistance, as well as comfort and encouragement, to the men, which characterized their conduct throughout the whole struggle, and more especially in the miseries of the terrible peace which followed it. Soon the notes of war sounded from Virginia, and all the troops which could be spared from the defences of the State promptly offered themselves; and then commenced those partings which each year brought greater sadness to the homes of the South.

As we have said, the preparations for the defence of Charleston were actively carried on; Fort Sumter and the batteries around the harbor were strengthened and heavily armed; for-

tifications were built at every point where they could be made available against the enemy's fleet, and equal provision was made against attack by land. Across the Neck a complete line of entrenchments was thrown up, and even in the city itself batteries were erected on such points as commanded the harbor or the land approach. But for some time no demonstrations were made, sufficiently important to need mention in this brief sketch. The fleet blockaded the harbor, and occasionally made a feint of attempting to enter it, but the commanders perceived that the defences were too strong for them, and contented themselves with endeavoring to cut off supplies from abroad by the destruction of such of the blockade-runners as they could catch, not a very successful business, however, for numbers of swift vessels, manned by skillful and courageous sailors, passed under the very guns of the largest war vessels, and landed their cargoes at the wharves of the city.

Meanwhile a peculiar calm brooded over the city. The first hurry and excitement was over and the war had become a reality. Those of the citizens who were not called into active service, pursued, as far as might be, their usual avocations, but it was with the quiet and gravity of men who awaited the issue of great events.

The city, as she then stood, is described in perfect verse by one of Carolina's truest poets:

"Calm as that second summer which precedes
The first fall of the snow,
In the broad sunlight of heroic deeds,
The city bides the foe.

"As yet behind their ramparts, stern and proud,
Her bolted thunders sleep—
Dark Sumter, like a battlemented cloud,
Looms o'er the solemn deep.

"No Calpe frowns from lofty cliff or scaur
To guard the holy strand;
But Moultrie holds in leash her dogs of war
Above the level sand.

"And down the dunes a thousand guns lie couched,
Unseen, beside the flood—
Like tigers in some Orient jungle crouched,
That wait and watch for blood.

"Meanwhile, through streets still echoing with trade,
Walk grave and thoughtful men,
Whose hands may one day wield the patriot's blade
As lightly as the pen.

"And maidens with such eyes as would grow dim
Over a bleeding hound,
Seem each one to have caught the strength of him
Whose sword she sadly bound.

"Thus girt without and garrisoned at home,
Day patient following day,
Old Charleston looks from roof, and spire, and dome,
Across her tranquil bay.

* * * * * * * *

"Shall the spring dawn, and she still clad in smiles,
And with an unscathed brow,
Rest in the strong arms of her palm-crowned isles,
As fair and free as now?

"We know not; in the temple of the Fates
God has inscribed her doom;
And, all untroubled in her faith, she waits
The triumph or the tomb."

But as time went on, the engagements which were taking place at points more or less near the city, were warning the inhabitants that their time of trial was approaching, and calling more and more of the men to the outworks, while the non-combatants were seeking securer places in the interior of the State. Space only permits the mention of a few of these actions, which were in the immediate neighborhood of the city.

The battle of Secessionville, James Island, on the 16th June, 1862, was one of the most important. Secessionville was occupied by a regiment of artillery under Col. Lamar, and its fortifications were only in progress, and far from complete, when the attack was made. The Charleston Battalion, Col. P. C. Gaillard, the Eutaw Regiment, Col. C. H. Simonton, and the Louisiana Battalion, Major Hutson, were engaged along with Col. Lamar's Artillery. The enemy, in large force, charged the works in front three times without success, and then attempted to take them by a flank movement, which was also repulsed. The battle which was closely contested for several hours, and was splendidly fought, resulted in the victory of the Confederates, who lost fifty-three killed, and one hundred and thirty-four wounded; the loss of the enemy was heavy, amounting to upwards of five hundred. Among the killed on our side were several prominent Charlestonians, whose loss was deeply felt.

On Saturday, the 31st January, 1863, the Confederate iron-clad gunboats, Palmetto State, Capt. John Rutledge, and Chicora, Capt. John R. Tucker, made a descent upon the blockading fleet at the mouth of the harbor. The expedition was under command of Commodore D. N. Ingraham, who was on board the Palmetto State; they came upon the blockaders under cover of a haze, and the Palmetto State struck the Mercedita, a sloop of war, before she was perceived by those on board, and left her in a sinking condition; the crew having surrendered, were paroled. The Chicora opened fire at short range on several large steamers. The fleet was completely taken by surprise, and promptly dispersed and disappeared, though only for a short time.

On Tuesday, April 8th, of the same year, an attack was made by the enemy's fleet on Fort Sumter; they advanced in two lines of battle; as they neared the fort, Col Rhett, the commandant, had the long roll beat, and the garrison, regi-

mental, and Palmetto flags run up and saluted. Fort Moultrie commenced firing, and was followed immediately by Fort Sumter, and the batteries on Sullivan's and Morris' Islands. The Passaic, the leading vessel of the first line, took position about fourteen hundred yards from the fort; after being under fire for about thirty minutes, and having been several times struck, she drew out of range, and her place was taken for about the same length of time, by each of the other vessels of that line. Then came the Ironsides, an immense frigate, with an armament of fourteen eleven-inch guns, and two two-hundred pound rifled guns; but her great size made her too good a target, and she was compelled to retire.

The second line then advanced, the Keokuk, a double-turretted monitor leading; a terrific fire was poured upon her which she stood for about half an hour, and then withdrew, so badly damaged that she sunk at her moorings the next morning. About ninety shots were fired by the fleet, forty of which struck Fort Sumter; there were no casualties, but the fort sustained considerable injury.

On Friday, July 10th, at half-past five in the morning, the enemy opened fire from batteries on Folly Island, on the works on the extreme south end of Morris Island, commanded by Capt. J. C. Mitchell. After a severe bombardment, to which Capt. Mitchell could only reply slowly, and without much effect, his guns being small and few in number, a large force was landed, which was at once attacked by Capt. Mitchell, now reinforced by Col. Graham's regiment of infantry, but the Confederates were outnumbered, and were compelled to fall back towards Battery Wagner, the principal defence of the island; the enemy advancing and forming in line of battle was again attacked by the Confederates, further reinforced, but still greatly inferior in numbers; but after a fierce encounter, they were compelled to retreat into the fort. Four determined efforts were made to take it by storm, but were repulsed. Then commenced the siege of Battery Wagner, the defence of which stands second only to that of Fort Sumter, in the courage with which it was maintained, and the terrible hardships the defenders had to undergo.

On the night of the 14th, Col. Rion, with between two and three hundred men, made a successful sortie on the enemy's lines, but their force was too large to be dislodged by such means.

A furious bombardment was kept up daily on the fort. On the 18th, this was maintained steadily for eleven hours, from sixty-five heavy guns and eight mortars; the shot and shell fell upon the fort at the rate of twenty-seven a minute. At eight o'clock, in the evening, the enemy advanced in two columns, of three thousand each, under command of Brigadier-General Strong, and a desperate assault was made upon the fort. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, which lasted for three

hours, and resulted in the complete defeat of the attacking party, with six hundred men left on the field, and a total loss of above fifteen hundred. Our loss was about one hundred.

The siege of Battery Wagner lasted forty-eight days, and, as we have said, was marked with the most splendid courage. A fire was kept up, which never ceased except for the purpose of an assault, and the besieged were subjected to almost unparalleled hardships. The confinement to close bombproofs, often half filled with dead and dying men, the difficulty of obtaining water or cooked food, besides the continual labors of the defence, made it almost impossible for any constitution to stand more than two or three days at a time, and yet it was frequently necessary to wait many hours for a boat to escape the guns of the enemy and land the relief

At length it was perceived that Morris' Island could no longer be held; and, accordingly, on the night of the 6th of September, Batteries Wagner and Gregg were quietly evacuated. They had been mined and the slow-match was lighted at Battery Wagner, by Capt. Huguenin, and at Battery Gregg, by Capt. Lesesne, but, owing to defective fuses, the magazines did not explode.

On Friday night, August the 21st, 1863, a communication was received at Gen. Beauregard's headquarters from Gen. Gilmore, the United States Commander on Morris' Island, demanding the evacuation of that island and Fort Sumter, and stating that if the demand was not complied with in four hours from the time of the delivery of his note at Fort Wagner, he would open fire on the city. This communication was without signature. Gen. Beauregard being absent on a reconnoisance, it was received by Gen. Jordan, his Chief of Staff, who returned it to be signed. It was signed and received again at nine o'clock next morning. In the mean time the threat was carried out; between one and two o'clock, on Saturday morning, the firing commenced, and thirteen shells were thrown into the city, at intervals of fifteen minutes; the bursting of the gun put a stop to it after that number. No damage was done, but, naturally, it was the cause of considerable excitement and alarm. Gen. Beauregard wrote a letter of indignant remonstrance to Gen. Gilmore for having fired on the city without notice, and without opportunity having been given for the removal of the women and children.

The bombardment commenced on this occasion was kept up, with scarcely an intermission, until the evacuation of the city, on the 18th of February, 1865, a period of five hundred and eighty-six days. Of course, considerable damage was done to property in the city; but the casualties were very few, and it was astonishing to observe how soon the people became used to it and went about their daily avocations. It soon became necessary to withdraw from the more exposed positions; and on the 25th of August the Post Office was removed to the

corner of King and Ann streets. By degrees other public offices were removed to the upper part of the city, and most persons took up their residence there, but it was all done quietly and without any panic, or even excitement.

From this time on little remains to be told of Charleston in the war. The shelling continued from day to day, with more or less violence, and by degrees the inhabited space was contracted, and more and more of the non-combatants were removed to what seemed safer places, but there was no thought of giving up the city, until Sherman had reached the sea, and was marching up from the South; then it became evident that Charleston must be abandoned. The evacuation commenced on the evening of the 17th of February, 1865, and, by the morning of the 18th, the troops had been quietly withdrawn from the batteries around the harbor and from the city itself, which was left in charge of the Mayor, Hon. Charles Macbeth, who remained to preserve order and prevent destruction as far as possible. About ten o'clock, the Mayor communicated with the United States officers, who were seen approaching the city, informing them that the military had left it. The United States authorities then took possession. The city was at this time in considerable danger of total destruction. The Confederates, before leaving, had collected all the cotton in the various stores and warehouses into piles, and set fire to it; this was hastily and, in some cases, carelessly done, and the result was that many of the buildings in the neighborhood of these piles of cotton took fire; most of them were, with some difficulty, put out; but in one instance the destruction both of life and property was terrible. At the Northeastern Railroad depot a large quantity of provisions was left, around which a crowd of the poor people of the neighborhood had eagerly gathered. Along with the provisions was stored a considerable amount of cannon-powder, made up into cartridges, and some boys were amusing themselves by throwing handfuls of this powder on a fire which was burning in the yard; by some means a spark reached the pile of cartridges, and a terrific explosion occurred, which, in an instant, demolished the whole building, leaving a fierce fire burning among its ruins. This spread rapidly, and resulted in the almost entire destruction of two squares. What was the number of lives lost has never been ascertained, but it is estimated at certainly not less than one hundred.

This, and the other fires, caused in the course of that one morning the loss of thousands of dollars worth of property.

The city was now left in the hands of the enemy, who had so long been vainly endeavoring to seize it; and while the oft repeated threats of razing it to the ground were not literally carried out, yet quite sufficient damage was done to satisfy the most revengeful spirit. Private houses, as well as public buildings, were turned over to the military, and, worse still, to

their followers; and, for some weeks at least, a continual scene of pillage and destruction was going on. Much valuable private property was stolen or destroyed, and it was scarcely safe for the few inhabitants who remained to venture out of their houses.

At length, in April, the final overthrow of the Confederacy occurred, and the citizens of Charleston commenced by degrees to return, their hopes blasted and their fortunes gone, to their once beautiful home, now so sadly changed.

It is difficult to picture the condition of the city at this time. A considerable portion of it was in ruins, and every resource by which it might be built up again, and its trade and commerce revived, seemed hopelessly gone. We have had frequent occasion to allude to the great fire of 1861, but as yet have not mentioned any of the particulars of it. This fire, the most destructive Charleston has ever known, began in the large sash and blind factory of W. P. Russell & Co., near the foot of Hasel street, about half-past eight o'clock, on Wednesday night, December 11, 1861. The wind was blowing strongly from the north-east, and the flames were quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings, and in a short time the fire had made such headway that all efforts to stay its progress were vain. In a broad line extending from the foot of Hasel street, on the Cooper River, to the end of Tradd street, on the Ashley, scarcely a building escaped. Among the public buildings destroyed were the Circular Church, the Institute Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, St. Finbar's Cathedral, and St. Peter's Church. The number of persons who sustained loss was near four hundred. The burnt district covered an area of five hundred and forty acres, and the loss of property variously estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars.

As may be supposed, nothing was ever attempted towards repairing the damage during the four years of war which followed, and the various fires which occurred during the shelling of the city, and at its evacuation, laid waste nearly as much more.

But this was by no means all the loss that the city had sustained; the entire banking capital was gone. the insurance companies were insolvent, and private capital, of course, in very nearly the same condition. The railroads which communicated with the city were all worn out, and in some cases destroyed, while the steamship lines had long been disused, and the few vessels which were owned in Charleston converted to other uses.

Under these circumstances, the task of re-opening the business of the city seemed absolutely hopeless, but the energy, courage, and endurance, which had characterized the people of Charleston through the dangers of the war, did not desert them in the greater trials of this time, and they boldly faced

the difficulties before them; with what success, the present condition of the city shows.

The history of Charleston for the years that have elapsed since the close of the war, is that of a people struggling against difficulties, and overcoming them one by one, until now we see nearly all the waste places built up, trade and commerce re-established, the old industries resumed, and many new ones introduced, so that it is evident that the city is on the high road, not only to regain, but to surpass her former prosperity. For upwards of ten years the city suffered under all the evils of bad government; part of this time military rule prevailed, and when that was withdrawn the city was left in the hands of political adventurers, who wasted and plundered the public means. Twice the citizens succeeded in placing men of their choice in office, but these gentlemen were hampered by the condition of affairs around them, and could only partially stem the tide of corruption. But the great political revolution which swept over South Carolina in 1876 had an immediate effect on Charleston, and especially in the past five years, the city has enjoyed a wise, energetic and progressive administration, the effects of which may be seen on all sides in the improvement and beautifying of the public buildings and parks, the paving of streets and sidewalks, more complete arrangements for drainage and water supply, and a hundred other marks of an advancing prosperity.

Nor does this exist only in appearance, confidence in the honest administration of public affairs has caused not only the city securities, but all others based on the business of the city, to increase largely in demand, and real estate has advanced twenty-five to fifty per cent. in value.

The sanitary management of the city is remarkably good; for years past no epidemic has spread, and the yellow fever so much dreaded in Southern ports, has by means of a strict and efficient quarantine been entirely excluded. As the systems now being matured progress towards completion, Charleston bids fair to be one of the healthiest cities in the United States.

We can only note very briefly here the principal industries of the city, but we add to this little work a very full account of the commercial and industrial standing of Charleston, and a sketch of the history, origin and development of the South Carolina Phosphates.

Cotton holds the first place among the business interests of Charleston. The largest and most important houses are engaged in the trade in this staple, and its influences are felt in many directions. The four presses, constructed on the most improved system, represent a very large capital, and for several months in the year cotton composes the principal freight of railways and shipping.

The manufacture of commercial fertilizers from thephosphatic deposits found in immense beds in the immediate

neighborhood of the city, is the most important of the new industries which have grown up in late years. The practical value of these deposits was recognized about the year 1867, and the first company formed for their manipulation. Since that time the export of phosphate rock and the manufacture of commercial fertilizers have grown to such dimensions that together they rank second only to cotton in the business interests of Charleston.

The cultivation of rice in the low country of South Carolina has fallen off greatly, but Charleston still does a profitable business in the sale and export of this staple. Naval stores and lumber form another important branch of trade at this port. The cultivation of garden produce in the neighborhood of Charleston began in about 1866, when some 20,000 packages were shipped to the North; now it forms one of the largest industries in this section of the State. The farms on what is known as the "Neck," between the two rivers, and extending some three or four miles beyond the city, are in the highest state of cultivation, and lands there command enormous prices. This business is also carried on extensively in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant and in St. Andrew's Parish, across the Ashley River,

The establishment of the Cotton Factory in Charleston marked an era in the industrial history of the city. The manifest advantage of "bringing the mills to the Cotton" led to the formation of the Charleston Manufacturing Company, and their mill, which opened in January, 1883, is one of the finest in the Southern country. Having an excellent local market for the supply of the raw material and great facilities for shipment of their product abroad, this enterprise is certain of success. Other local manufactures have also progressed rapidly.

The Charleston Bagging Factory, for the manufacturing of cotton bagging, is eminently successful. The iron works give employment to many hands and represent large capital. All of these establishments have foundries attached, in which the heaviest castings are made. The South Carolina Railway workshops have successfully attempted the building of locomotive engines, which have proved quite equal to those made at the best Northern manufactories.

Many other smaller trades have grown up since the time when agriculture and the business connected with it alone engaged the attention of the people of the South, and Charleston now represents the varied interests and pursuits which belong properly to the metropolis of the State.

Three lines of street railway traverse the city. The City Railway Company runs two, starting from the Battery, the lines run up Meeting street to Wentworth, where they divide, one going through Wentworth to Rutledge, and through Rutledge street and Rutledge Avenue to Sheppard street: the other continuing up Meeting to Calhoun street, thence to King,

through King to the same terminus. The Enterprise Railway has its lower terminus at the foot of East Bay and follows that street up to Calhoun, thence to Washington, and through Chapel, Elizabeth, and John streets, to Meeting street, and is continued up as far as the entrance to Magnolia Cemetery, three miles from the Court House. This company has established a freight line from the farms on the neck, and the South Carolina and North-Eastern Railroad depots, to the several wharves along East Bay.

The facilities for transportation to and from Charleston are excellent. The South Carolina, North-Eastern and Savannah and Charleston Railroads, connect with all points North and and South, and each year greater progress is being made towards full communication with the West and North-West, which cannot fail to add greatly to the commerce of the city.

The Steamship lines are admirably conducted and do a flourishing business; there are two lines to New York, and one each to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Florida ports, besides the steamers which ply between Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, and other points along the coast of the State.

It remains for us now to notice some of the public buildings, whose erection marks a returning prosperity and some of the points of interest in and around the city.

The Academy of Music supplies the place of the old Charleston Theatre, on Meeting street, destroyed by the great fire. It is a very ornamental and admirably arranged little theatre, with a capacity for seating about twelve hundred persons; in proportion to the building, the stage is a very fine one, being forty feet deep, fifty-three feet wide, and fifty-one feet high. The building stands at the corner of King and Market streets, and has a front of sixty feet, is two hundred and thirty-one feet deep, and seventy-five feet high. It was built for a mammoth dry goods store, the most extensive Charleston ever had, and its original cost was one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. In 1869, it was purchased by Mr. John Chadwick, a Northerner residing in Charleston, and the interior remodelled, making the theatre, two large halls, and a fine store on the first floor opening on King street.

The property was purchased some years ago by Mr. John E. Owens, himself an actor, and is generally occupied by a good company of actors.

The Masonic Temple, at the southeast corner of King and Wentworth streets, was erected by the Masonic fraternity for their meetings, and is arranged for the purpose. The first floor is occupied by three fine stores fronting on King street; in the rear of these, on Wentworth street, is the main entrance to the second floor, which comprises a large hall, and the very handsome Armory of the Washington Light Infantry, one of the oldest and most widely known of the militia companies of

Charleston; above this, on the third floor, are the smaller lodge rooms.

The Educational Institutions of Charleston have always ranked high, and in the last few years great interest has been manifested in the development of the facilities for public instruction. The organization of the High School of Charleston belongs to the period in which we have noticed the Medical College, the College of Charleston, and the Military Academy, but its complete reorganization and thorough equipment have been accomplished within the last five years, and may be regarded as one of the steps in the new progress of the city.

In 1880 the school was removed from its former quarters in Society street to the spacious mansion and grounds at the corner of George and Meeting streets, once the residence of the late Judge King. The interior of the house was remodelled and divided into convenient class rooms, and a fine gymnasium building was erected on the grounds. A full high school course, including the Greek and Latin classics and modern languages, is taught, and under its efficient corps of teachers the school has increased so rapidly that it has already become necessary to consider the possibility of enlarging its accommodations still further.

The public schools deserve special mention. They grew out of the reorganization, in the year 1854, of the old system of State free schools. By an Act of the Legislature, the Boards of Commissioners of Free Schools in the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's were authorized and empowered to make such changes in the schools under their charge as in their judgment would be most conducive to the advancement of educational interests. These Commissioners were chosen from among the most prominent gentlemen in the community. They addressed themselves heartily to their work, and their efforts were rewarded by immediate success. As years have passed, the system has developed and improved, until now the means of obtaining a sound and thorough education are open to the children ot every citizen absolutely free of cost.

The schools are: the Bennett School, St. Philip street; the Craft's School, Friend street; the Memminger High School, St. Philip street; the Meeting Street School, the Morris Street School, for colored children, and the Shaw Memorial School, also for colored children, founded by contributions from the North, but now incorporated in the city public school system. The number of registered pupils is something over four thousand, of whom about one-half are colored. One hundred teachers are employed, and a special tax is levied for the maintenance of the schools.

While noticing the subject of education in Charleston, there are two institutions, owing their establishment to the energy and devotion of private individuals, which cannot be passed over; these are the Holy Communion Church Institute, and

the school attached to the Home for the Mothers, Widows and Daughters of Confederate Soldiers.

The first was established in 1867, by the Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D., Rector of the Holy Communion Church, to provide free education to some of the many youths throughout the State, and especially in the low country, who were without the means of prosecuting their studies. Aided by contributions from at home and abroad, the design prospered, and the school has been one of the recognized educational institutions of the city. It is now located in the extensive Arsenal buildings and grounds, leased to the founder by the United States Government. About two thousand youths have received its benefits since its opening—a part at a nominal cost, but a majority as beneficiaries.

The noble charity of the "Confederate Home," grew out of the patriotic design of a lady of Charleston to provide a home for the female relatives and dependents of the men who had given their lives and their fortunes to the service of the country. Though her plans met with hearty and generous sympathy, it cost much labor and self sacrifice to make even a beginning. But the difficulties were one by one overcome, and the Home was opened in a large building on Broad street, formerly occupied as a hotel. Among its inmates were a number of young girls who were destitute of the means of obtaining an education, a school was organized for them, which proved so successful that it has now become the most prominent feature of the institution. A large number of young ladies have received there a thorough education, and the benefits of the Home are so fully recognized that an "Auxiliary Association" of gentlemen has existed for some years, with the design of providing a permanent fund. Large contributions have been received from strangers as well as the citizens of Charleston, among the most generous donors having been the philanthropic Mr. Corcoran, of Washington. The house which was orginally leased, has been purchased and it is now hoped that this beautiful work of patriotism and devotion will have a long and prosperous existence.

The parks and pleasure grounds of Charleston, which through the long years of war and misrule had fallen greatly into neglect, have received the special attention of the present city administration.

The most attractive of them all, and the favorite with the Charlestonians, is White Point Garden, a park of seven acres, covered with grass and live oak trees, occupying the extreme southern point of the city, which, with the Battery, a broad esplanade extending fifteen hundred feet along the east sea face of the city, and commanding a view of the entire harbor, makes a promenade unsurpassed in this country.

Near the Jasper Monument, which we have already described is a bronze bust of Wm. Gilmore Simms, whose literary repu-

tation has spread far beyond the boundaries of his native State. It was erected through the efforts of an association of gentlemen, organized for the purpose of procuring a suitable monument to Mr. Simms shortly after his death in 1870. The bust is of heroic size and is a fine representation of the strong countenance of Mr. Simms. It is the work of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New York; the pedestal of native granite was designed by Col. E. B. White. On June 11, 1879, the ninth anniversary of Mr. Simms' death, the bust was unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, and turned over to the mayor of the city by a joint committee of the Simms' Memorial Association and the Carolina Art Association.

Magnolia Cemetery, situated just beyond the city boundary, three miles from the Court House, endeared to residents by many solemn associations, is of much interest to strangers from the beauty of the grounds and the many striking memorials of the distinguished sons of Charleston who rest there. The first monument which arrests the attention of the visitor is that to the Confederate dead. It is a finely executed bronze figure of a soldier in the Confederate uniform, upon a square pedestal of granite 20 feet high. Around it are eight hundred headstones, marking the resting place of soldiers who died in the defence of Charleston and of a number whose remains were brought from the field of Gettysburg through the efforts of a lady of the city. The Confederate Monument is the work of the women of Charleston, and is a noble evidence of their patriotism and devotion.

Among many worthy of attention may be mentioned the monument to Col. William Washington, of Revolutionary fame, erected by the Washington Light Infantry, and that of Hugh S. Legare, one of South Carolina's most gifted sons.

No visitor to Charleston should leave without seeing Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, about fifteen miles from the city—a wonderfully beautiful spot, whose peculiar features can be found no where else in the country. The naturally forest growth, largely consisting of live oak and magnolia, has been allowed to remain, and under and among these noble trees broad walks wind, bordered by Azaleas, twenty and thirty feet high, which in the early spring are a perfect glory of color. Foreign trees and rare plants are to be seen on every side, and nature and art are so blended in effect that a perfection of beauty is attained. This garden is the property of a private gentleman, of whose skill and taste it is the result, but for some years arrangements have existed for its being open to the public, and hundreds of visitors are annually carried to it by the steamer or railroad.

Among the relics of early days in Carolina stands the parish Church of St. Andrew's. This parish was laid off in 1706, and a plain brick church built. In 1723 this was added to, making it in the form of a cross, forty feet long by fifty-two wide, with

a handsome chancel, twelve feet deep and twenty-four feet wide; it was neatly finished, and had commodious pews. At the west end was a gallery, originally intended for those who had no pews, but afterwards appropriated to the colored people. At the east end was a large window, and another on each side of the Communion table. This church was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1764, and now remains one of the few which have escaped the vicissitudes of two revolutions.

Before the war the Parish of St. Andrew's was quite prosperous, and there were many fine residences and rich farms in it; but it suffered severely, and the destruction of the bridge across the Ashley, by rendering communication with the city more difficult, has retarded its revival. The country, however, is beautiful, and well repays the trouble of a trip into it.

But by far the most interesting spot in the neighborhood of Charleston is the old Church of St. James' Goosecreek, situated in the midst of a beautiful country, surrounded by many objects which excite the interest of the traveller, and connected by many associations with the history of the State in all its stages.

This has the advantage, too, of being easily accessible from the city. Taking the North-Eastern railroad, the excursionist is landed at Otranto Station, fifteen miles from Charleston, on the grounds of the Otranto Club. This beautiful place, with its delightful residence, was once the property of the well known botanist, Dr. Garden, the correspondent of Linnæus, and after whom the great naturalist named our beautiful *Gardenia*.

A walk of about a mile takes us across Goosecreek bridge, along a winding road, to the church, a handsome rough cast brick building, a short distance from the creek. It has four arched windows and a door on each side, with a cherub in stucco, on each keystone; over the west door is a pelican feeding her young; at the east end is a large window, in front of which is the chancel, in which stand the altar, pulpit, and reading desk; over this window the Royal Arms of England still stand in high relief. The sides of the altar are ornamented with four Corinthian pilasters supporting a cornice, and between them are tables of the Decalogue, Apostles' Creed, and Lord's Prayer. The roof is supported by four Doric columns, and on the walls are several marble tablets, in memory of the early members of the congregation. Among them, one commemorates the virtues of the Hon. Ralph Izard, for many years one of the leading men of the State, and a gentleman of great ability and high culture.

A short distance from the church, on the other side of the main road, is a farm, known as "The Oaks," from the magnificent avenue of those trees by which it is approached. No one should leave the neighborhood without visiting this avenue. The trees are said to have been planted by one of the very

earliest settlers, and are, consequently, near two hundred years old: they have attained great size, and for nearly a quarter of a mile form a continuous arch over the broad road; the dark foliage of the live oak festooned with grey moss, renders the effect inexpressibly grand.

Charleston would be incomplete without her charming places of resort, Moultrieville, Mount Pleasant, and Summerville; the former occupies the historic ground of Sullivan's Island. The island had become quite a fashionable resort before the war, and every summer presented a scene of much gayety A fine hotel, the "Moultrie House," stood on the front beach, and was constantly filled with visitors; there were many comfortable residences, besides the large number of houses put up for temporary use, but the military operations demolished them, and at the end of the war there were not more than three houses standing on the whole island. Since that time the growth has been remarkable. The residences are generally substantial and costly, and a much larger portion of the island is covered by them than ever before, and all the necessaries and conveniences of life are supplied as completely as in the city. Within the past year a Northern capitalist has erected an elegant hotel, "The New Brighton," on the front beach, at the eastern extremity of the inhabited part of the island. This is in charge of a gentleman of long experience in the business, and ranks with the best sea-side hotels in the country.

In rear of Fort Moultrie, near the sally-port, a simple stone slab marks the grave of Oceola, the Seminole chief, whose sufferings while a prisoner there excited much sympathy. The killing of Gen. Thompson, the United States Indian agent, by him, brought about the second Seminole war, and in it he played a conspicuous part For a long time he displayed great ability, as well as daring, in conducting the struggle against superior forces, but at length, on the 23d of October, 1837, while holding a conference under a flag of truce with Gen. Jesup, near St. Augustine, he was treacherously seized and sent to Fort Moultrie; there he was not treated with severity, and was, generally, permitted to walk about the Island, but he could not stand restraint, and literally pined away, until death released him from his sufferings, on the 31st of January, 1838.

Each year more families are taking up their residence at Moultrieville for the summer and thus finding an agreeable retreat from the city without the expense and trouble of going far away from home; and even from the interior of the State persons are coming to enjoy the salubrious climate and the many pleasures which the island affords.

The beach, nearly a hundred yards wide at low water, firm and shelving very gently, extends a distance of over three miles, and furnishes a delightful drive.

A splendid surf rolls in with the rising tide, and the tides

and currents are so much to be depended on that Sullivan's Island is recognized as one of the safest, as well as one of the pleasantest places for sea-bathing along the entire Atlantic coast.

A street railway has been established, running from the Ferry wharf nearly to the end of the inhabited portion of the island; and this, with the improvements which have been made in the streets, has rendered travel very easy and pleasant.

The situation of the island, at the entrance of the harbor, is beautiful. One standing on the beach has to the east a view of the limitless extent of the ocean; before him lies Fort Sumter, and beyond it the shores of Morris' and James' Islands; while to the west stands the city, its fine buildings and graceful spires rising from the bay.

Sullivan's Island is endeared to every Charlestonian by his pride in the noble old fort which is so connected with the glory of the State in its two revolutions, and by the recollection of many happy days spent there; and to the stranger it is sure to be interesting, not only from its history, but also from the many pleasures which may be had in the way of fishing, surf-bathing, driving on the beach, etc.

Mount Pleasant, with its high bluff of yellow sand, and its background of dark foliage, forms a very pretty picture. This village was originally a summer resort for the planters of Christ Church Parish, but its healthy climate and pleasant situation soon induced a number of the business men of the city to adopt it as a retreat. Although not possessing the fine beach and surf of Sullivan's Island, it gets as much of the cool sea-breeze, and has the advantage of easy access to the surrounding country, affording pretty walks and drives, and during the winter season, a fine field for the sportsman.

The resources of this locality are as yet far from being developed. Already market gardening has become an important branch of industry in the neighborhood, the easy water communication with the city enabling the farmers to compete successfully with those on Charleston Neck, but the thing which will one day make Mount Pleasant a place of importance, is its peculiar fitness for the establishment of manufactories. Large cotton and other factories, which could not be conveniently located in the city itself, would here have ample room for the accommodation, in a healthy locality, of hundreds of operatives, and the perfectly easy access to the shipping of the port would render their being out of the city rather an advantage than otherwise. There can be little doubt that, as Charleston continues to grow, and the necessity of home manufacture becomes more evident, this plan, which has several times already been discussed, will be carried into execution.

Perhaps the most interesting spot at present in this little village is the soldiers' burying-ground. It contains about an

acre of ground, in an elevated situation, and here lie buried not only the remains of Confederate and Federal soldiers, who died, or were killed, during the late war, but also those of several of the State troops, who died during the war of 1812. To the memory of these last a monument was erected many years ago, which still stands, and though in a somewhat dilapidated condition, is the most conspicuous object in the burial ground. It is built of brick, and the upper part is a pyramid, which rests on a square foundation, on two of the sides of which marble slabs are let in, while the other two have been covered with white plaster, to resemble the marble. One of the slabs bears the following inscription. "On the 18th of June, 1812, the United States of America declared war against Great Britain. At the first sound of the trumpet the patriot soldiers who sleep beneath this monument flew to the standard of liberty. Here they fell beneath the scythe of death. The sympathies of the brave, the tear of the stranger, and the slow dirges of the camp, attended them to their tomb :

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's wishes blest,
The laurel leaf of shining green
Will still around their tomb be seen."

The other side is inscribed to the memory of thirteen soldiers, of the third regiment of State troops.

Scattered around this monument, are the graves of some fifty or sixty Confederate soldiers.

Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island are easily reached by the boats of the Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island Ferry Company, which makes frequent daily trips.

Although spoken of as summer resorts, these two places are worth visiting at any time. The woods around Mount Pleasant are always beautiful, and in the spring are a mass of jessamines, whose fragrance fill the air.

The Island is to a great extent deserted in the winter, but the sea breeze is always mild, and on a clear, cold day, nothing is more exhilarating than a brisk walk on the beach.

Contrasted with these two seaside resorts, is Summerville, about twenty-two miles from Charleston, on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, and in the midst of the pine woods. It is situated on a ridge which extends across from the Cooper to the Ashley River, and which is remarkable for its healthfulness. The climate is very agreeable ; in winter being out of the influence of the east winds, which frequently prevail on the coast, the temperature is mild and equable, and in summer, though the days are warm, a delicious coolness pervades the atmosphere at night which ensures refreshing sleep. From these causes it is particularly beneficial to invalids, or persons convalescing from illness. The village has been settled a very long time, but like most places of the kind, has grown

slowly. It has now, however, reached quite a respectable size. The houses are built far apart, so that each one is perfectly private, and like a country residence.

The many advantages which Summerville possesses are being rapidly realized, and each year the population is increasing. There are several excellent boarding houses, which are generally full. Churches of all the religious denominations, good schools and a well supplied market, furnish all the requisites for comfortable and pleasant living, and many families, induced by these advantages, and by the cheapness of house rents, are taking up their residence there. As the South Carolina Railroad runs special trains for the accommodation of the residents, it is perfectly convenient for business men, who find it a great relief, after the fatigues of a day in the city, to retreat to the quiet of Summerville.

The country around abounds with game, and the Summerville men have always been renowned as hunters, and, although situated, as we have said, in a pine-barren, there are many pretty walks and drives about the village, and on the banks of the Ashley, about four miles off, some spots of great beauty.

We have endeavored to point out the prominent features of interest in and around Charleston, not only for the benefit of strangers, but also for the citizens themselves, a large number of whom are quite unaware of the resources of their own home. Since the war especially, when the struggle for existence has been all engrossing, many valuable public institutions have been neglected, not intentionally, but because they have been overlooked; and many sources of amusement and interest lost sight of, which would help our people to bear their labors more cheerfully, to entertain their friends from abroad more easily and pleasantly, and to avoid the necessity, when a little relaxation from business cares is needed, of taking an expensive and troublesome journey to obtain it.

Necessarily in such a brief sketch, much has been omitted, both in the history and description of Charleston, which would be interesting and instructive; but our chief object will have been accomplished, if we shall have succeeded in merely indicating the sources from which information and amusement may be obtained.

A SKETCH

OF THE HISTORY, ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATES.

(COMPILED BY A. R. GUERARD, A. R. S. M.)

Among the many objects of interest which are to be seen in the neighborhood of Charleston, the most interesting, perhaps, to the scientific observer, as well as the most useful to mankind, are the remarkable phosphate deposits and the immense fertilizer works which are here engaged in converting the crude rock into artificial manures. And certainly no handbook or guide to the city of Charleston would be complete without a sketch of the history, origin and development of the phosphates which occur in its vicinity, and form now its largest and most important industry.

THE HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

South Carolina, sometimes known as Charleston phosphate, was discovered in the latter part of 1867, at a place called "Lambs," about twelve miles above Charleston, on the Ashley River. The marls of Carolina appear to have been known and identified by geologists as far back as 1797. In 1832 attention was drawn by Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, to the fact that these marls were valuable as a fertilizer; and in 1848 Tuomey, in his Geological Report of South Carolina, speaks of irregular and water-worn fragments of marl-stones, found in the Ashley River marl-beds, and claims for these a value far above the Virginia marls, because they contained from 1 to 10 per cent. of phosphate of lime. In 1850 Prof. Holmes, of Charleston, read a paper before the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," in which he described nodules of marl rock, referring to them as "siliceous" masses. So-called "rocks" or "stones," found lying on the surface of the land, or turned up in ploughing, were well known to old planters on the coast. But it is evident that, though these rocks or nodules were long an object of scientific investigation and local curiosity, the true nature and chemical composition of the Carolina phosphates were as yet unknown and unsuspected. It was not until 1867 that the late Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, of Charleston, upon receiving some specimens of these nodules, recognized their value, and pointed out their agricultural importance. The deposit *in situ* was discovered by Prof. F. S. Holmes, who, with Dr. Ravenel and Dr. Pratt, of Atlanta, shares the credit of a discovery which has proved and must continue to be a source of wealth to South Carolina, and a benefit to agriculture, both in this country and in Europe, the importance of which cannot be estimated. It may seem strange that the value of this deposit should not have been recognized before, when it was lying here, seen, but neglected, under the very eyes of geolo-

gists and chemists some time after the agricultural use of phosphate of lime was known to the world. But South Carolina, before the war, being in a state of agricultural prosperity, there was, doubtless, less importance attached to this matter than would otherwise have been the case; and as usual it was the necessity of effort, the demand for a means of livelihood, which led to the great discovery. By that wonderful provision of nature, which so often awes and impresses us, the aid was given, the supply was furnished, when the demand was greatest.

The first company organized to excavate the phosphates was the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, which was formed with Northern capital, furnished by Messrs. Geo. D. Lewis and Frederick Klett. The first shipment of this company was sixteen tierces by steamer *Falcon*, consigned to Geo. D. Lewis, Philadelphia, Penn. The manufacture of commercial fertilizers, under the chemical superintendence of Dr. St. J. Ravenel, had begun in Charleston shortly before this, using the Navassa phosphate as a source of phosphoric acid. Henceforth native phosphate was substituted for the Navassa phosphate, and, under Dr. Ravenal's direction, new fertilizer works were put up to utilize the phosphate which was now being mined at home.

OCCURRENCE AND CHARACTER OF THE PHOSPHATE DEPOSIT.

The phosphate deposit occurs in beds or strata of rough masses or nodules, of a size varying from a part of an inch to several feet in diameter, and is associated with numerous fossil bones and teeth. It is found on the bottoms of the shallow creeks and rivers which intersect the coast, and on the low lands which form a belt of country running parallel to and from ten to fifty miles from the seaboard. The beds are from 6 to 20 odd inches in thickness, and the limit of a workable deposit is 8 feet under ground, or 20 feet under water. The phosphatic nodules are known as land or river rock, according to the element in which they are found. The average yield of the land deposit is 600 to 800 tons per acre, and though sometimes occurring in "pockets," that is, irregularly, these deposits are remarkably uniform, many contiguous acres often containing a phosphate-bearing stratum at an accessible depth. The river rock, having been washed into the rivers from the land, has occasionally accumulated in thicker beds than the original deposit of land rock. The river rock is obtained by dredging, chiefly in the Bull, Stono and Coosaw Rivers; the land rock is dug mainly in the section of country lying between the Ashley and Stono Rivers, and Rantowle's Creek. Extensive strata of excellent quality are also known on the banks of the Edisto, and between the Edisto and Ashepoo Rivers, but this deposit has not yet been worked to any extent. About and below Beaufort occur a number of very heavy beds of river rock, but generally of lower grade.

The land rock is lighter in color than that found under water or marsh mud, the former having a yellowish or pale brown color, the latter a dark gray or bluish black. The river rock is considerably harder than that occurring in the land deposit, but either variety may be readily ground to a powder so fine that it floats in the air (so-called floats). Carolina phosphate gives out, when rubbed, a peculiar fetid odor, the denser it is, the more conspicuous the odor, due to the presence of organic matter. It is very porous, some of it being capable of absorbing 15 or 20 per cent. of water. The surface of the nodules is frequently indented with holes and cavities naturally filled with clay and sand, which require to be carefully washed out; when the washing is imperfectly performed the phosphate is of lower quality. Carolina phosphate is remarkably uniform in composition, containing, on an average, from 55 to 61 per cent. tricalcic phosphate, and from 5 to 11 per cent of carbonate of lime. Among its other constituents are silica, oxide of iron, fluorine, sulphuric acid, traces of alumina and magnesia, water and organic matter.

ORIGIN OF THE PHOSPHATIC DEPOSIT.

The question of the origin of the phosphate of lime in this deposit has, as yet, received too little study to afford a satisfactory theory. But it awakens such general, as well as scientific interest, in the minds of all who have seen or heard of the deposit, that it may not be amiss to state, briefly, the several hypotheses which have been advanced. One of these assumes that the fragments of marl were charged with the sweepings from guano beds formed above them by the congregation there, at some past period, of vast flocks of birds; in this case bones of the birds should be among the fossils preserved in the deposit, but no such remains have been found. Another theory supposes that as the remains of numerous extinct animals, such as the mastodon, elephant, megatherium, tapir, deer, horse, etc., occur associated with the beds, immense herds of these animals must have collected at one time about shallow salt licks or lagoons, formed during a partial submergence of the coast, in which the nodules of marl were left upon the recession of the sea, and that the phosphoric acid derived from their bones and excrements brought about the change in the marl. It is objected to this theory that the places where the most bones, etc., are found are not the richest in phosphate, and while it is by no means probable that the nodules were in all, or even in most instances formed where they are at present found, it is difficult to suppose that agencies of such local and restricted character as salt licks could account for the conversion of so great a mass of material, over an area so extensive as that presented by the phosphate formation that a similar deposit found at a depth of seventy feet in the artesian well borings in Charleston could not be explained in this way. The most plausible theory advanced as an explanation

of the formation of these nodules is that certain marine organisms, or mollusks, possess the power of secreting phosphoric acid from sea-water, and that through them the marl, and especially the upper strata, became charged with a certain amount of phosphate of lime. That the proportion of the phosphate of lime thus obtained to the whole body of the superficial layers of the marl was afterwards increased; first, by the removal of a considerable amount of carbonate of lime, rendered soluble by the percolation through it of rain water containing carbonic acid, derived from the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil overlaying the marl; second, by a well known proneness of phosphoric acid, when diffusely distributed, to concentrate and to give rise to concretionary processes similar to those observed in the flint nodules and pebbles of the English chalk, and in other formations. This theory agrees with the diffused occurrence of phosphate of lime in the superficial layers of the marl, as well as with the fact that the upper layers of the deposits and the outside of the nodules are the richest in phosphate. It substitutes for a local cause a general one, commensurate at once with the wide area occupied by the phosphate rock, and by the phosphatic marls of the South Atlantic sea board. Such a cause also might have been in operation ages ago, when the layers of phosphate rock found in the artesian well borings were forming; and it may be in operation now, as the dredging work of the United States Coast Survey shows that the marls accumulating at the depth of 200 fathoms on the floor of the Gulf Stream, between Florida and Cuba, contain a considerable percentage of phosphate of lime. (see Hand Book of State of South Carolina, and Emmons' report to Pacific Guano Company, 1876).

THE WORKING OF THE LAND DEPOSIT.

Having carefully examined the land for phosphate, its depth, thickness of statum, etc., a field is selected and drained by means of trenches, technically known as "line pits," dug around the tract and reaching below the level of the rock bed. This field is about 600 yards wide, and made as long as possible for transportation of the rock dug. A tram-road for horse, or steam, is constructed through the midst of the field in its length, and then, commencing at the "line pits" and working in towards the tram, pits measuring 6 by 12 feet, are sunk in long parallel lines. The superincumbent earth is thrown up with shovels behind the men, and the phosphate rock dug out with picks and cast on the untouched ground in front. When trees are in the field they are undermined and thrown over on the [illegible]le which has already been excavated. The rock is rolled from the pits in barrows and dumped on platforms on the roadside, whence it is loaded into cars for transportation to the washers. The labor on the phosphate fields is performed

almost altogether by negroes, sometimes convict labor being employed. Italians have occasionally been imported as laborers, but they have not been found to do the work required as well as the blacks, who alone can stand the hot suns and malaria of the phosphate swamps in summer. The hands are not generally paid by the day, but by the foot dug, the price being in most mines twenty-five cents a foot for a pit of 6 by 12 feet, the rolling of the rock inclusive. At this wages they make about a dollar a day on the average, sometimes more and sometimes less, according to the character of the land, and depth of rock from the surface. Land miners have not considered it profitable to work deposits at a greater depth than eight feet beneath the surface.

The clay, sand, &c adhering to the rock, which amounts to one-half or two-thirds of the whole mass, are removed by washing. The crude rock as it comes from the pit is carried to the washers, large heavy pieces of machinery worked by steam, and situated near some creek or river where there is an ample supply of water. The rock is here passed first through roller crushers armed with steel teeth, which break up the larger nodules to a uniform size of not more than four inches in diameter. These then fall into long wooden troughs or tubs resting on a slight incline through which resolve wooden shafts furnished with iron teeth fixed in the form of a spiral screw. The nodules being forced by the screw up the incline against a strong stream of water are rubbed one on the other until, cleansed of all clay etc., they are thrown out at the open end of the tub After being screened they are then transported to the dry-sheds, or dumped outside the washer building.

The land deposits are owned by companies or individuals, or are leased upon a royalty for a term of years.

THE WORKING OF THE RIVER DEPOSIT.

The river deposit is now worked principally by dredging; but some years ago before the shallower creeks were exhausted of rock, large quantities of phosphate were raised by "Handpicking," "Tongsing" and "Diving." "Handpicking" was resorted to in such deposits as run dry at low water, and consisted in loosening the nodules by means of the pick and crow-bar, and throwing them into flat boats to be carried to the shore. "Tongsing" was the term applied to raising such deposits as were too deep to be handpicked, but which were within reach of the oyster tongs. Diving was occasionally practiced by the negroes in summer in water from 6 to 10 feet deep, to bring up large loose nodules, which were too heavy to lift with the tongs. These apparently primitive methods of working answered admirably as long as the deposits were shallow and labor cheap; but it was not long before the more powerful appliances of steam and machinery came into use.

A very large portion of the Carolina phosphate, and by far the largest portion of the river deposits, are now raised by

dredging from deep waters, where the nodules lie on the bottom sometimes covered by a layer of sand and mud several feet in thickness. The dredges heretofore employed have been found to work best in not more than twelve feet water, twenty feet being the limit. At this depth they are able to tear up the thickest and hardest phosphate beds; and under favorable circumstances as much as 100 tons of rock a day have been raised to the dredge. The dredge, which is the ordinary single machine, empties the mass of nodules, marl, sand, mud, shells, etc., on a floating washer of simpler though similar construction to that employed for washing land rock. The clean rock is loaded into "lighters" or barges, and transported to dry-sheds on shore.

Several efforts have recently been made with specially adapted machines to raise the deposit lying at greater depths, and in larger quantity than the ordinary dredge can do, but so far none of these attempts have been successful. At the present time there are two immense dredging machines in progress of construction which are calculated to do more and better work than has yet been done, but these machines are not at work, and no opinion, therefore, can be formed of them. There is no doubt, however, that the more inaccessible deposits will be excavated whenever the demand for phosphate is sufficient to necessitate the supply, and though that day may not yet have arrived, it is not so far distant.

One of the most important operations in the preparation of phosphate rock for market is the drying of it, though it is one which has been much neglected by phosphate miners. The river rock has long been dried for foreign shipment in order to lessen the cost of freight, and to raise the per centage of phosphate of lime in the rock. But land rock, which has been chiefly consumed at home, is seldom dried even now to less than six or seven per cent. of water, and contains often as much as ten per cent., the local Fertilizer works purchasing the rock wet and drying it as needed

The most satisfactory method of drying employed so far is the hot-air process, sun drying being too slow and uncertain to be efficacious, and other methods tried having proved too expensive on the large scale. A hot blast of air is forced by a fan through perforated iron pipes into a brick kiln or dry-shed; into these sheds which hold 500 tons and over, the wet rock is dumped upon the pipes, over which are sometimes laid logs of wood to aid in distributing the heat through the mass. In this way 500 tons can be dried in thirty-six hours to from one to three per cent. of moisture. This process would seem to entail a great waste of heat and fuel, but it answers sufficiently well in practice, and as long as wood is cheap is more economical than any other.

The river miners work under charters from the State, which grant them a general right to work a specified territory with any other comers, or under an exclusive right to such territo-

ry. In either case they pay a royalty to the State of $1.00 for every ton of rock raised.

NUMBER AND NAMES OF COMPANIES MINING PHOSPHATE ROCK.

The following list gives the names of the Companies at present engaged in mining land and river rock:

Land Mining Companies.

(1.) Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co. (Works on Ashley River, near Charleston.)
(2.) Gregg's Phosphate Mines. (Works on Ashley River, near Charleston.)
(3.) Pinckney's Phosphate Mines. (Works on Ashley River, near Charleston.)
(4.) Rose Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing Co. (Works on Ashley River, near Charleston.)
(5.) Pacific Guano Co. (Works on Bull River.)
(6.) St. Andrew's Phosphate Mining Co. (Works on Stono River.)
(7.) Wando Phosphate Mines. (Works on Ashley River, near Charleston.)
(8.) Bradley's Phosphate Mines. (Works on Rantowles' Creek, near Charleston.)
(9.) Drayton & Co.'s Phosphate Mines. (Works on Ashley River, near Charleston.)
(10.) Bolton Phosphate Mines, (Works on Stono River, near Charleston.)
(11.) Chisolm Phosphate Mines. (Works on Ashley River, near Charleston.)
(12.) Fishburne Phosphate Mines. (Works on Ashley River, near Charleston.)
(13.) Pon-pon Phosphate Mines (Works on Edisto River.)
(14.) Dotterer's Phosphate Mines. (Works on Church Creek, near Charleston.)

River Mining Companies.

(1.) Coosaw Mining Co. (Works on Coosaw River, near Beaufort.)
(2.) Oak Point Mines Co. (Works on Wimbee Creek, near Beaufort.)
(3.) Sea Island Chemical Co. (Works on Beaufort River.)
(4.) Farmer's Phosphate Co. (Works on Coosaw River.)
(5.) Hume Bros. & Co. (Works on Beaufort River.)

In addition to these the following individuals are mining on a smaller scale on general rights:

(6.) David Roberts. (On Wimbee Creek.)
(7.) J. W. Seabrook. (On Morgan River.)
(8.) J. M. Crofut. (On Beaufort River.)
(9.) J. DeB. & J. Seabrook. (On Parrot Creek.)
(10.) Willis Wilkinson. (On Stono River.)
(11) J. G. Taylor. (On Parrot Creek.)

The Land Mining Companies engaged employ a capital of $1,980,000; 1,286 hands, with $363,560 wages. Their products amount to $1,283,830.

The River Mining Companies engaged employ a capital of $525,000; 649 hands, with $259,300 wages. Their products amount to $907,170.

The total capital employed is $2,505 000; number of hands, 1,935; wages, $622 860; products, $2,190,000.

(See Hand Book of State.)

Mined and Shipped.

The following table gives the total amount of phosphate rock mined and shipped since the discovery of the South Carolina deposits:

	Tons.		Tons.
1868-70	20,000	1878	210 000
1871	50,000	1879	200,000
1872	60,000	1880	190,000
1873	90,000	1881	265,000
1874	100,000	1882	330,000
1875	115,000	1883	355,000
1876	135,000	1884	409,000
1877	165,000		
Total			2,699,000

Of this amount:

	Tons.
River Rock	1,229,170
Land Rock	1,469,830
Total	2,699,000

This amount at the very moderate average of six dollars per ton has given to the State $16,149,000, of which the State has been benefited by a royalty of $1,229,170.

The cost of production per ton varies. It is estimated at $4.50, including the payment of royalty and other expenses. Upwards of one hundred thousand tons of crude rock are annually consumed by the fertilizer manufactories of South Carolina.

The value of the phosphate now annually mined is $2,500,000. The royalty paid to the State in 1884 was $153,797,62, being one dollar per ton paid as moved by the marine companies. The taxes levied on the product of the land companies, and the heavy tax on the fertilizer manufacturers are exclusive of this large amount of revenue.

See Annual Report of *News and Courier*, and View of the Industrial Life of the State.)

THE EXTENT OF THE PHOSPHATE DEPOSIT.

No systematic survey, determining the extent of these deposits, has yet been attempted. The only information on this head comes from prospectors, seeking easily accessible rock in localities convenient for shipment. Widely varying estimates as to the quantity of the rock have been ventured. Some have placed it as high as five hundred millions of tons, and others as low as five millions. The latter is the estimate of Dr. C. U. Shepard, Jr., who has prepared a map of the region. He traced the deposit over 240,000 acres, and estimates the *accessible* rock as covering only about 10,000 acres. Even this estimated area at 800 tons per acre, which he gives as an average, should yield 8,000,000 tons. But if we examine a single mining region, as that for instance occupied by the Coosaw Company, we must conclude that he has very greatly underestimated the amount. This Company has the exclusive right to a territory of about 6,000 acres in Coosaw River, besides the adjacent marshes yet unexplored Everywhere the river bottom is covered with rock, which for the most part forms a solid sheet, varying from eight inches to one and one-half feet in thickness. Taking the lesser thickness, we have, with a specific gravity of 2.5, after subtracting twenty-five per cent. for loss in washing or drying, something more than 1,760 tons to the acre, which would give for the river territory alone belonging to this one Company something more than ten millions of tons. And in effect this Company (which is the only thoroughly equipped river mining company now at work, 1881,) consider in spite of their large plant * * * * * * that their supply of material is practically unlimited. (Hand Book of the State.)

COMPETITION FROM OTHER QUARTERS.

But it may be asked, is our little State the sole possessor of these phosphate beds; or have we to fear competition from other quarters? The deposits of phosphate rock have been found at various points along the South Atlantic Coast, reaching from North Carolina to Florida, and also in Alabama. But these deposits have not yet been sufficiently developed to compete with the South Carolina phosphate, and will probably not come into the market until our deposits are nearly exhausted. There are numerous phosphate deposits in Europe, among which may be mentioned the Spanish Phosphorite, the Canadian Apatite, the Bordeaux and Nassau phosphates, the English and French Coprolites, the Belgian phosphates, the Navassa phosphate, and the Guanoes of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean; but none of these phosphates, though some are much richer than ours, can at present compete with us in accessibility, cheapness and uniform quality. Occasionally there are rumors of vast deposits being discovered in Russia, in the Pacific

Islands, etc.; but so far the South Carolina phosphate forms the back bone, so to speak, of the phosphate industry not only of America, but of England. And it should be remembered, moreover, that even should we meet with competition abroad and thus lose the foreign trade in phosphate, which is now very large, our home trade is ever on the increase, and that it is to the Western and Southwestern States of the Union that we should look for our future field of consumption. In this field, at any rate, we need hardly fear competition as long as these deposits can supply the demand.

THE MANUFACTURE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The gigantic manufacture of artificial manures is based on the treatment of phosphate of lime with sulphuric acid, by which the phosphate of calcium is decomposed, sulphate of calcium formed, and the phosphoric acid converted into a soluble acid calcium salt (a superphosphate), or else reduced to the free state. The suggestion to act on bones with sulphuric acid was made by Liebig (1840); the utilization of Crystalline and Fossil phosphates by a similar treatment was the work of Lawes (1843).

The process of manufacturing superphosphate of lime ordinarily employed, which is the one carried out at the Fertilizer Works near Charleston, is briefly as follows: The kiln dried phosphate rock is ground to powder in mills such are used for grinding flour, and then treated with sulphuric acid in the proportion of 900 pounds of Chamber acid of 49 degrees Beaumé to 1,000 pounds of phosphate. This is performed by machinery in so-called "mixing tubs" or "manure mixers," the product being a superphosphate containing ten to twelve per cent. soluble phosphoric acid. From the mixer the manure, which is still liquid, is run into store-houses where it is allowed to set. It becomes so hard after a time that it has to be cut down with a pick, and the lumps passed through a disintegrator to reduce them to powder, which is then filled into bags and is ready for shipment. Certain gases are given off during the mixing; these are carbonic acid, fluoride of silicon, hydrochloric acid and water. Most of these are extremely irritating to the lungs, and injurious to health and vegetation, their perfect removal is a vital necessity, and flues for this purpose are placed above the mixer.

In making most phosphate manures a mixture of ingredients is employed. Either it is desired to produce a manure containing a certain definite percentage of soluble phosphate, or to introduce nitrogen and potash into the manure. To attain the first object, a higher and lower quality of phosphate are mixed together before treating it with acid: for the second object the acid super-phosphate is mixed afterwards with ammoniacal matter—dried blood, fish scrap, etc., and German potash salts (kainit, or muriate of potash). The manures re-

sulting from such mixtures are known as "acid phosphate," "dissolved bone," "ammoniated acid phosphate," "complete fertilizer," "ash element," etc.

All the more important fertilizer works near Charleston manufacture their own sulphuric acid; this indeed constitutes one of their most expensive operations. For this purpose sulphur is imported from Sicily, only one of the works near Beaufort using iron pyrites from Spain.

Superphosphate of lime supplies to the soil large quantities of phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, and lime, and, in the case of a mixed manure, also nitrogen and potash. In analyses of super-phosphates the phosphoric acid is estimated in three forms, as soluble in water, soluble in citrate of ammonia, and insoluble. The soluble phosphate (by which is meant phosphate soluble in water) consists of monocalcium phosphate with some free phosphoric acid. When applied to the land the soluble phosphate is dissolved by rain, and distributed more or less throughout the surrounding soil. When thus brought in contact with fertile soil, the soluble phosphate is more or less speedily precipitated. This precipitation is brought about either by the carbonate of lime in the soil, or by the hydrated oxide of iron and alumina present. In the first case a more or less insoluble phosphate of lime, and in the second a basic phosphate of iron and alumina are formed. As basic phosphates of iron and alumina are certainly forms of phosphoric acid which can only be slowly appropriated by plants, it is evident that the main effect of soluble phosphate must be yielded within a short time of its application. The insoluble phosphate of the superphosphate was formerly supposed to consist simply of the original phosphate of the material which had escaped the action of the acid; we now know that the insoluble phosphates consist partly, and in some superphosphates largely, of "reduced" or "reverted" phosphates, that is phosphates which have *gone back* to the insoluable condition owing to the action of the lime, iron, and alumina. There has lately been much discussion in the agricultural and chemical world as to the manurial value of these reduced and insoluble phosphates as compared with the phosphates soluble in water. It has been argued by some that the manurial value of reduced phosphate must be equal to that of soluble phosphate, because soluble phosphate becomes itself reduced after contact with the soil; and hence they have consented to call at least a part of these reduced phosphates "available" in the soil. Others have gone farther, and maintain that the non-crystalline insoluble phosphate, such as the Carolina phosphates, when ground to an impalpable powder, and composted with vegetable matter producing carbonic acid upon decomposition, or used along with certain leguminous plants as a fallow crop, are equally efficacious as reduced, or even super-phosphate. They hold that the use of sulphuric acid

in the manufacture of super-phosphate is not only unnecessary and expensive, but absolutely injurious. The late Dr. St. J. Ravenel, of Charleston, was of this opinion, in which he is confirmed by the views of several distinguished chemists in England, Scotland, France, and Germany, and by practical results in the field, both at home and abroad.

NUMBER OF COMPANIES ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING FERTILIZERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

There are at present engaged in manufacturing commercial fertilizers in South Carolina:

(1). The Atlantic Phosphate Company—capital $200,000; works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.
(2). The Stono Phosphate Company—capital $135,000; works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.
(3). The Etiwan Phosphate Company—capital $300,000; works located on Cooper River, near Charleston.
(4). The Pacific Guano Company—capital $1,000,000; works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.
(5). The Wando Phosphate Company—capital $100,000; works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.
(6). The Ashepoo Phosphate Company—capital $50,000; works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.
(7). The Edisto Phosphate Company—capital $200,000 works located on Cooper River, near Charleston.
(8). The Ashley Phosphate Company—capital $100,000 works located on Central wharf, Charleston.
(9). The Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Company; works located on Cooper River, Charleston.
(10). The Hume Bros. Phosphate Company—capital $500,000; works located on Beaufort River, near Beaufort.
(11). The Port Royal Fertilizing Company—capital $125,000; works located on Battery Creek, near Port Royal.

MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS SHIPPED.

The following table gives the total amount of fertilizers shipped since 1871:

	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.	1874. Tons.
Charleston	20,487	37,183	56,298	46,302
Savannah	27,447	32,922	56,296	30,895
Port Royal	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	47,934	70,105	112,594	77,197
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Charleston	49,500	47,381	45,766	52,000
Savannah	33,187	33,000	45,591	61,500
Port Royal	4,000	12,000	26,000	15,000
Total	86,687	92,381	117,357	128,500
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Charleston	55,000	80.000	100,000	95,000
Savannah	60,000	65,000	110,000	100,000
Port Royal	12,000	26,000	39,245	28,279
Total	127,000	181,000	249,245	223,279
		1883.		1884.
Charleston		130,000		143,790
Savannah		125 000		70,000
Port Royal		25,000		23,094
Total		280,000		236,884

NOTE.—Of the shipments from Port Royal, 11,022 tons were fertilizers manufactured at the works in Beaufort.—[See Annual Report of *News and Courier*.]

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS.

In a compilation by Mr. De Ghequier, Secretary of the Chemical and Fertilizer Exchange of Baltimore, we find:

Total consumption of commercial fertilizers in	Tons.
Southern States	460,000
Delaware, Eastern States	25,000
Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey	90.000
New England States	40,000
Western States	20,000
Total	635,000

According to this statement, it would appear that the South Carolina companies are able to produce at least one-third of the whole amount of fertilizers consumed in the United States.

CONCLUSION.

In this sketch, which has necessarily been brief and imperfect, attention has been drawn only to the most remarkable facts in the history, origin and development of the South Carolina phosphates. Statistics up to date have been given, showing that the phosphate industry has steadily increased in importance every year since the discovery of the deposits, until to-day it constitutes the largest and most successful enterprise in the State. The benefit that has been conferred, not only upon the planters of the State and the Southern country in general, but also upon the whole agricultural world, by the development of these phosphates, cannot now be computed. For ourselves, it is impossible to realize what we would have done without them, and we dread to think of the day when they will have become exhausted. I venture to say, however, that this last we need not fear at least for years, even generations to come. And by the time that South Carolina has exhausted her supply, let us hope that the deposits in some of our sister States will have been sufficiently developed not only to furnish us with phosphates as bountifully as we have done them, but have enough to spare for the rest of the world.

In conclusion, I would impress upon strangers passing through the city of Charleston, and all who have not yet seen the South Carolina phosphates, the desirability of visiting the works in this vicinity, which are really not only interesting, but instructive as models of industrial energy and practical good management.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

In preparing this statement of the trade and commerce of Charleston we find we cannot do better than make use of the valuable compilation prepared by the industry of that able journal, the Charleston *News and Courier*.

We have, by the courteous permission of the editor, availed ourselves largely of their columns, and we think it will be found that a correct idea has been given of the growing prosperity of this city.

It is great cause for congratulation that South Carolina and Charleston should have borne so well the brunt of such a year as that which ended September 1, 1884. Strictly speaking, there has not been a single commercial failure in Charleston during the year on account of the failure of the crops and the dullness of trade. This proves that business here is in a healthy condition, and that the people of the State in general are at least not in debt to any embarrassing extent.

The tables published elsewhere to-day show the extent of Charleston's business during the commercial year 1883-84, the total amount being $64,512,190. In naval stores and phosphate rock, in fertilizers and in cotton goods the falling off is small as compared with last year, and the local manufactures show a small increase. This is an excellent sign, and must impress upon the Charleston public the great importance of multiplying those small industries which yield a large return in proportion to the amount of capital invested in them. There is room for many minor industries in Charleston which would give employment to persons who now find it difficult to obtain occupation, and which will return a larger proportionate profit than the more ambitious undertakings to which we are accustomed to look.

The city is in readiness for all the business that can be attracted here in the new commercial year. The wharves and warehouses are in excellent order. The cotton presses have no superiors anywhere. The railroad wharves permit bulky freights to be handled with close economy, and steps are taking to put the railroads in direct communication with every wharf on the eastern front of the city. In what is here said concerning the extension of Charleston's trade will be found the proof that the dealers here are alive to the necessities of the times, and understand that to meet competition they must canvass actively for customers. The Charleston merchants and business men should be in high spirits, as they have nothing

to fear if they use, as intelligently as they can, the means and the opportunities at their command.

Charleston itself gives evidence everywhere of steady improvement. In the great increase in building in the northern part of the city, in the very considerable advance in prices of real estate in the upper wards, in the admirable condition of the principal streets, in the thorough organization of the Fire Department, in the zeal and efficiency of the Police force, in the introduction of the electric light for street lighting in six of the twelve wards of the city, in the opening of public gardens, in the enlargement of the water supply, and in the successful establishment of an hotel at Sullivan's Island, that would do credit to Manhattan Beach, there is substantial and unmistakable evidence that Charleston is moving forward. An important element in it all is the knowledge that the Municipal government is administered on strict business principles, and that the public receive one hundred cents in value for every dollar that is spent. The public credit of the city is deservedly high, and this public credit strengthens the credit of the individual. The health of Charleston continues to be remarkably good, and the means of education and for acquiring higher knowledge in art, as well as in science, have been liberally increased.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of business in the principal articles of trade in Charleston during the past year. In the case of cotton and other staples the receipts at this port are given, while in cotton goods, fertilizers and vegetables the amount of the shipments is reported.

It must be borne in mind that crops of all kinds were very short during this year, and the volume of all business was greatly reduced by the financial panic of the summer of 1884.

Cotton, upland, bales	418,882
Sea island, bags	9,397
Rice, barrels	67,476
Naval stores, spirits, casks	64,207
Naval stores, rosin, barrels	264,049
Phosphate rock, crude, tons	196,714
Fertilizers, tons	143,790
Lumber, feet	34,063,170
Cotton goods, domestics, bales	45,104
Fruits, vegetables, packages	635,027

The subjoined table shows the amount of the trade and commerce of Charleston for 1883–84:

Cotton, uplands	$18,849,690
Cotton, sea island	1,127,640
Rice	1,079,616
Naval stores, spirits	898,898
Naval stores, rosin	462,085
Phosphate rock, crude	1,278,641
Fertilizers	2,588,220
Lumber	2,500,000
Cotton goods, domestics, &c	2,255,000
Fruits and vegetables	800,000
Manufactures, excluding fertilizers	6,757,400
Wholesale and retail trade	25,915,000
Total	$64,512,190

We give below a full account of the trade and commerce of Charleston, in its different departments, which can be read with profit by every one interested in knowing the condition and prospect of the business of the city:

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns in the year of the aggregate of foreign imports and exports show a falling off from the previous year in both branches. This is due chiefly to the short crops of 1883–84. The value of exports for the year just closed was $16,115,630, against $22,570,167 for the previous year. Of imports the values were $432,937 for this year, against $506,565 for the previous year.

The following table shows the foreign exports for the year ending August 1, 1884, by months:

1883.	Exports.
August	$ 178,619
September	124,730
October	2,882,114
November	3,809,069
December	2,224,022
1884.	
January	2,043,209
February	1,895,396
March	1,903,406
April	338,201
May	428,617
June	149,705
July	138,542
Total	$16,115,630

The following table will show the value of foreign exports for the past seven years:

Year ending	Exports.
August 1, 1878	$ 17,619,448
August 1, 1879	19,630,397
August 1, 1880	19,724,620
August 1, 1881	26,646,074
August 1, 1882	19,617,480
August 1, 1883	22,570,167
August 1, 1884	16,115,630

CHARLESTON MANUFACTURES.

AN ENCOURAGING EXHIBIT—THE VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS SLIGHTLY INCREASED.

In the commercial year ending August 31, 1883, the total value of the products of the manufacturing establishments in and around Charleston was $9,341,400. It will surprise the public to know that in the year now ending the value of the products of our local industries has been slightly increased—the amount being $9,449,400. There is a considerable increase in the number of hands employed, the number in 1884 being 6,847, against 6,558 the year before.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments in and around Charleston, the number of hands employed, the amount of capital, and the value of the annual product:

CLASS OF MANUFACTURE.	Number of establishments.	Number of hands employed.	Capital invested.	Value of annual product.
Cotton Factories	1	400	$ 500,000	$ 750,000
Bagging Factories	1	225	300,600	400,000
Fertilizers	11	1,016	2,500,000	2,700,000
Rice Mills	4	250	500,000	1,350,000
Iron Works	3	120	180,000	155 000
Saw Mills	5	181	245,000	510,000
Sash, Blind, and Door Factories, Building Material	5	234	160,000	280,000
Ship and Boat Building	3	130	25,000	200,000
Candy Factories	5	75	22,000	100 000
Beer Breweries	1	25	50,000	80,000
Job Printing, Newspapers, etc	15	220	250,000	300,000
Carriages and Wagons	11	95	45,000	105,000
Flour, Grist, etc	14	140	68,500	165,700
Cigars and Tobacco	11	55	50,000	33,000
Concrete Piping	1	4	3,000	9,000
Saddlery, etc	11	60	45,000	98,000
Shirts and Underwear	1	50	5,000	15 000
Marble and Granite Works	5	69	50,000	115,000
Soda Water Factories	6	130	35,000	78,000
Boots and Shoes	11	40	11,500	25 000
Axie Grease	2	5	8,500	17,000
Bakeries	35	140	56,000	400,000
Mechanics (proprietors)	107	2,445	200,000	460,000
Street Car repairs	2	15	7,000	18,000
Men's Clothing	9	81	70,000	93,000
Furniture	3	15	25,000	8,000
Lock and Gunsmithing	6	10	10,000	11,900
Paper Hanging and Painting	20	145	17,000	48,000
Photographing	5	16	12,000	31,000
Engraving	2	5	7,000	48,000
Plumbing, etc	10	42	70,000	93,000
Tin and Copper, etc	10	43	39,000	58,000
Upholstering	7	49	38,000	53,000
Watch and Clock Makers	18	27	27,000	29,800
Miscellaneous	11	290	700,900	620,000
Totals	372	6,847	$6,332,400	$9,457,400

TRADE SALES.

In the table of aggregate sales only such branches of the retail trade are included as have representatives among the wholesale merchants, but there are several important branches of the retail trade which have no such representation. The principal of these are jewelry and silverware, toys and confec-

tionery, musical instruments, basketware and hair goods. The first of these, jewelry and silverware, is the most important, the aggregate sales amounting to about $250,000. The total sales of all these branches of retail trade will probably swell the aggregate sales of the city $900,000, making the total figure, in round numbers, $27,000,000.

TOTAL SALES FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1884.

	Wholesale.	Retail.	Totals.
Groceries, liquors and tobacco	$10,750,000	$3,250,000	$14,000,000
Commission houses	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000
Grain and hay	600,000	310,000	910,000
Dry goods	2,400,000	1,600,000	4,000,000
Boots and shoes	850,000	250,000	1,100,000
Hats and caps	60,000	115,000	175,000
Drugs and medicines	275,000	175,000	450,000
Hardware	1,500,000	200,000	1,700,000
Crockery	110,000	25,000	135,000
Paints and oils	375,000	75,000	450,000
Saddlery	80,000	40,000	120,000
Stationery, &c	250,000	75,000	325,000
Furniture	100,000	20,000	120,000
Beer and soda water	300,000	40,000	340,000
Ice	50,000	.....	50,000
Fish and oysters	40,000	.....	40,000
Totals	$19,740,000	$6,175,000	$25,915,000

PHOSPHATES.

The following companies are mining in this vicinity, and their estimated production per annum when working full capacity is:

	Tons.
Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company	75,000
Wm. Gregg	30,000
L. N. Chisolm	10,000
Julian Fishburne	10,000
C. C. Pinckney, Jr	25,000
Charles H. Drayton & Co	10,000
Rose Mining Company	25,000
Wm. L. Bradley	25,000
St. Andrew's Phosphate Company	17,000
Bolton Mines	12,000
F. C. Fishburne	12,000
H. Dotterer	6,000
Total	257,000

In addition to the above regular miners who sell crude rock, there are in this vicinity the Wando Phosphate mines, which turn out annually about 10,000, tons most of which is ground up by the company and sold in that state or manipulated by them.

In the vicinity of Beaufort and St. Helena the following companies are at work, with an annual production about as follows:

	Tons.
Coosaw Mining Company, river rock	100,000
Pacific Guano Company, land rock	20,000
Farmers' Phosphate Company, river rock	6,000
Sea Island Chemical Company, river rock	30,000
Oak Point Mines, land and river rock	20,000
Hume Bros. & Co., Limited, river rock	8,000

The following table shows the value of the phosphate-mining business, the shipments and consumption in the year just closed being the largest we have on record, and representing, at the rate of $6.50 a ton, a gross sum of $2,659,169, for 1883-84:

	1883-84. Tons.	1882-83. Tons.
Shipments, foreign and coastwise, from Charleston and by rail	196,714	183,011
Shipments from Beaufort	158,754	127,000
Total tons	355,468	310,011
Consumed by local manufacturers	53,635	42,620
Grand total tons	409,103	352,631

MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS.

The following table shows the shipments of commercial fertilizers, mainly of Charleston manufacture, during the year ending August 31:

N. E. Railroad	30,158
C. and S. Railway	18,294
South Carolina Railway	86,620
By sail vessels	2,349
By steamers	6,369
Total tons	143,790

COTTON.

RECEIPTS OF UPLANDS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The receipts of upland cotton at the port of Charleston, from September 1, 1883, to August 31, 1884, were as follows:

South Carolina Railway	249,541
Northeastern Railroad	101,493
Charleston and Savannah Railway	40,955
Georgetown steamers	14,306
Beaufort and Edisto steamers	374
Other sources	12 213
Total	418,882

In addition to this 1,486 bags of sea islands were received by steamboats.

EXPORTS FOR 1883-84.

The exports of upland and sea island cotton from Charleston to foreign ports for 1883 and 1884 were as follows:

	Sea Island. Bags.	Upland. Bales.
Liverpool	2,743	105,835
Bergen, Scotland	.....	1,100
Total Great Britain	2,743	106,935
Havre	31	24,467
Other French ports	.....	.....
Total France	31	24,467
North of Europe.		
Reval	.....	17,816
Bremen	.....	51,308
Gothenburg	.....	6,590
Amsterdam	.....	1,264
Total North of Europe	.....	76,978
South of Europe.		
Barcelona	.....	34,059
Genoa	.....	8,802
Sebastopol	.....	14.505
Total South of Europe	.....	57,366
Total foreign	2,774	265,746

Total exports of uplands to coastwise ports:

To Boston	Bales...	17,703
New York		99,179
Philadelphia		10,176
Baltimore		15,798
Other United States ports		2,682
Total coastwise		145,538

RICE MARKET.

Carolina rice is favorably known in every part of the world. From 1850 to 1860 the crop averaged from 160,000 to 163,000 tierces a year. It was impracticable, however, after the Confederate war to continue the cultivation of rice on the old scale, and for the last twenty years the crop has averaged only 40,000 to 45,000 tierces a year. It is an expensive crop to cultivate, and is exposed to many dangers; but they who have conducted their operations carefully, on plantations favorably situated, have made money steadily.

EXPORTS OF RICE FROM CHARLESTON.

To New York	bbls.	8,274
Philadelphia		8,064
Baltimore		22,366
United States ports		8,708
Total exports		47,412
City consumption		20,541
Total		67,953
Total receipts at Charleston from September 1, 1883, to August 31, 1884	bbls.	67,476
Stock September 1, 1883		1,352 — 68,828
Stock August 31, 1884		875

NAVAL STORES.

The trade in naval stores, although of comparatively recent growth, the bulk of the business having been created in the last fifteen years, is next to the cotton trade, the chief support of the commerce of Charleston. The following statement shows the receipts and exports at this port from September 1, 1883, to August 31, 1884, as compared with the year before:

	1883–84		1882–83.	
	Sp'ts.	Rosin.	Sp'ts.	Rosin.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1883.	4,043	40,661	1,020	30,502
Received Sept. 1, 1883, to Aug. 31, 1884	64,207	264,049	68,937	297,534
Total..	68,250	304,710	69,957	328,036

COASTWISE EXPORTS.

The coastwise exports of naval stores from Sept. 1, 1883, to August 31, 1884, as compared with last year were as follows:

	1883–84.		1882–83.	
	Spirits. Casks.	Rosin. Bbls.	Spirits. Casks.	Rosin. Bbls.
Boston	100	3,875	.....	.....
New York	6,191	30,597	10,408	42,486
Philadelphia	2,422	3,290	3,242	3,471
Baltimore	3,555	7,054	1,167	9,871
Other United States ports	1,258	.....	4,771	2,651
Total coastwise	13,626	44,816	19,588	58,479
Total foreign	49,744	234,965	.....	.....
Grand total	63,370	279,781	65,914	287,385
On hand	4 880	24,929	4,043	40,661

LUMBER.

The lumber trade of Charleston is confined almost exclusively to yellow pine, drawn from the counties of Barnwell, Colleton and Berkeley and floated down the Edisto, Ashepoo, and Salkehatchie Rivers.

The exports of lumber, and crossties, foreign and coastwise were:

	Lumber feet.	No. of Crossties.
New York	20,384,628	317,691
Philadelphia	3,419,046	.....
Baltimore	1,833,348	.....
Other U. S. ports	1,979,754	.....
Total domestic ports	27,616,776	317,691
Foreign ports	3,969,677	1,159,026
Total	31,586.453	1,476,717

PRODUCE.

The trade in produce was large during the year in consequence of the short crops in the State.

HAY.

The receipts during the past year were far in excess of previous years, amounting to 65,700 bales. The local consumption was increased by larger local demands, added to the demand from the interior.

CORN.

In consequence of the partial failure of the corn crop last season the importations were large, amounting to 971,000 bushels.

OATS.

The receipts during the year past amount to 160,000 bushels, coming about equally by railroad and water.

FLOUR.

The city consumption of flour is estimated at about 1,500 barrels weekly, and the shipments to the islands and interior nearly as much more, and as there is none produced in Charleston, the great bulk of this large supply comes to us from the West.

TRUCK FARMS.

The season of 1884 proved a profitable one to the Charleston truck farmers and shippers, although the crops were somewhat short. The favorable outrun was owing chiefly to the improved facilities for transportation and closer connections by rail between the shipping point and the points of destination. A portion of the area on the suburbs of Charleston devoted to the raising of berries and vegetables has been cut off, a good deal of farm land inside the city limits having been cut up into building lots and sold. The following table exhibits the shipments of berries and vegetables by rail and steamer during the past three years:

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Strawberries, quarts	450,680	708,476	504,970
Potatoes, barrels	45,349	51,460	43,296
Vegetables, packages	62,333	81,332	86,761

BANKS.

The banking business of Charleston is done by three National banks, one State bank, and five savings banks. The National and State banks represent a combined capital of $1,250,000 and a surplus capital of $511,000. The five savings institutions, one of which was started during the present commercial year, have an aggregate capital of $500,000, a surplus of $109,000 and a deposit account aggregating $2,526,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1884.

The industrial progress of South Carolina in the last ten years has been far more rapid than the most sanguine have supposed. The income of the people of the State, last year, derived from agriculture, manufactures, and mining, was half as large again as it was in 1860, the most prosperous year, under the old system, the State had ever known. The State has

recovered the ground that was lost by emancipation, by negro suffrage, by political misrule and official corruption. And the most significant circumstance is that the industrial triumph now proclaimed is mainly the result of the work of four or five years. Since the redemption and regeneration of the State in 1877, the growth of manufactures has been astonishing in its rapidity and volume. Agricultural operations could be carried on, with reasonable success, in even the darkest days of strife and misrule, but the undertakings which were dependent on the concentration of capital for their development remained torpid, if not dead, until the return of confidence breathed into them new life and vigor. As briefly as we may, we tell the story.

The manufactures in the State first demand attention as a comparatively new feature in the industrial history of the State. Begining with cotton manufactures, it is seen that the value, in gold, of the product of all the cotton mills in the State was as follows:

1860	$ 713,050
1870	1,274,944
1880	2.895,769
1883-84	7,963,198

The percentage of increase was as follows:

1860-70	78 per cent.
1870-80	127 per cent.
1880-84	175 per cent.

In a little more than three years, ending January, 1884, the increase in production was a third more than in the ten years ending in 1880, and the whole product in 1883 was ten times as great as the product in 1860. This is not the whole truth. The actual capacity of the cotton mills in South Carolina, as they stand to-day, is at least $9,000,000. The production of the cotton mills in the State this year should be three times as great as the production in 1880.

The production of lumber and naval stores has increased with exhilarating rapidity. In 1880 and in 1883 respectively the value of the product was:

	1880.	1883.
Lumber	$2,031,507	$5,592 565
Naval Stores	2,857,981	2,912,271
	$4,889,488	$8,504,836

The increase in the value of the product in three years is 74 per cent. In value, the lumber and naval stores business exceeds by half a million dollars the value of the product of the cotton mills last year. The lumber and naval stores last year equalled in value 212,620 bales of cotton at $40 to the bale.

There is another branch of manufactures which is yet in its teens, but is of great importance—the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. Last year the value of the commercial fertilizers manufactured in this State was $3,346,400. All the factories are in or around Charleston, or in Beaufort County.

Taking the classification of manufactures which is followed in the United States Census, and reducing the value of the products in 1870 to a gold basis, we obtain the following results, being the whole value of all manufactured products in South Carolina:

1860	$ 8,615,195
1870	8,215,198
1880	16,738,008
1883	32,324,404

During the worst period of African and Carpet-bag dominion the manufactures diminished in amount, but they doubled in amount in the ten years following, and doubled again in the three following years when honest government was firmly established. Where is there another State in the Union which, under similar circumstances and with so many discouragements, can display such progress as this? The white minority in this State, who supply the brains and capital in manufactures, as in agriculture, have cause indeed to be proud of their achievements.

Although the value of the products of the mines and quarries (exclusive of phosphate rock) is not large, it exhibits a gratifying growth. Last year, including phosphate rock, the whole value of the products of the mines and quarries was $2,440,000, against such a bagatelle as $17,000 in 1860 and $16,573 in 1870. The discovery of the phosphate deposits has been a boon, indeed, to South Carolina. The phosphate tax forms one-fifth of the whole revenue of the State. Since 1868-70, 2,290,000 tons of rock have been mined. The value at $6 a ton was $13,740,000. The profit on the phosphate rock was, at least, $3,435,000. Several thousand hands are constantly employed in mining and preparing the rock. The rock still available is estimated to amount to from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons.

The progress of the State in agriculture has been satisfactory, as is proved by the following statement of the production of cotton, corn, and small grain:

	1860.	1870.	1883.
Cotton, bales	353,412	224,500	468,227
Corn, bushels	15,635,606	7,614,207	10,876,744
Oats, bushels	906,924	613,593	4,187,082
Wheat, bushels	1,285,631	782,610	1,383,731

The year 1883 was most unfavorable, the crop of cotton, as compared with 1882, being reduced 32 per cent. by drought,

rust, and worms, while corn was reduced 43 per cent. oats 8 per cent. and wheat 2 per cent. In spite of this, the cotton crop in 1883 was 114,815 bales more than in 1860.

Charleston is the commercial emporium of the State of South Carolina, and a brief resume of the industrial progress of the State, on which she depends so largely for her business, will be a fitting close to the exhibit of the city's commercial standing and progress.

It now remains to show the income of the people of the State from agriculture, manufactures and mining at different periods:

1860.

Agriculture	$45,823,512
Manufactures	8,615,195
Mines and quarries	17,000
	$54,455,707

1870.

Agriculture	$34,924,585
Manufactures	8,215,918
Mines and quarries	16,573
	$43,157,076

1880.

Agriculture	$41,969,749
Manufactures	16,738,008
Mines and quarries	1,180,805
	$59,888,562

1883.

Agriculture	$41,790,321
Manufactures	32,324,404
Mines and quarries	2,440,000
	$76,554,725

Such are the concrete results of toil, sacrifice and perseverance. Despite the terrible losses of sixteen years of war and negro rule, South Carolina, last year, derived from agriculture, manufactures and mining twenty-two million dollars more than in 1860. During a little more than three years of established white rule, including one terribly bad farming season, the income of the people increased seventeen million dollars, which is more than the whole increase in income from 1870 to 1880.

S. Y. Tupper,
E. H. Frost,
D. E. Huger Smith,
} Committee on Trade and Commerce.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENT

—OF—

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL,

Nos. 3 Broad and 109 East Bay Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Few of the friends of this enterprising and successful establishment have any idea of the largeness of the scale upon which its operations are conducted. Commencing with a small bindery and stationery store, occupying a part of the building 109 East Bay, it has steadily grown until it now requires the five stories and cellar of the capacious buildings 3 Broad and 109 East Bay Streets, having nearly 35,000 square feet of floor room. The building is now crowded, and the growth of the business will soon demand additional room. The business embraces a full stock of Paper and Stationery, and a complete Printing Office for Book and Job work, a Ruling Room, and large Bindery for Blank Book work. The firm publishes the *Southern Christian Advocate* and certain Southern School Books They order miscellaneous books, and job the school books adopted for the South Carolina Public Schools.

Their trade extends all over the Southern States, and there is scarcely a city or town in this territory where the name is not known to business houses, and known favorably for liberality, progressiveness and honest work.

On entering the Broad Street Store is seen a splendid display of Staple and Fancy Stationery, and the large Blank Book stock. The Blank Books are principally made in the establishment, but recently the run of job work in the Bindery has made it impossible to make up some of the lower grade of books A very large assortment of Envelopes are also kept, and stock sufficient to supply at once the most liberal orders.

The line of Fine Note and Fancy Box Papers is very fine, and suited to the most fastidious taste.

Stationery is all bought at first hands and is all known to be good.

The working of that wonderful invention for multiplying copies of a writing, the Hektograph, of which W., E. & C. are General Agents for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, is also courteously shown in the Broad Street Store.

Passing the Business Offices and turning to the left we come into the L of the building facing on East Bay.

Immediately on the right is the large stock of Staple Writing Papers—Notes, Letters, Caps, Legal Caps, etc., etc.—all grades and all prices; *over one hundred different kinds.*

To the left is the stock of Twine and Reserve Stock of Stationery, and further on the Reserve Stock of Half-Bound Blank Books. And yet again, the Stock of Reynold's Readers and Copy Books, and other Standard School Books.

Near the East Bay front is the Receiving and Shipping Department, connected with all the floors by an Elevator. Everything coming down from the shops is here put up and shipped to its destination in South Carolina, or perhaps Richmond, Va., or perchance New Orleans, La.

This firm ships more goods by express and mail than any in the city.

The Office, situated at the southwest corner of the building, at the junction of the Broad and East Bay stores, is the heart of the whole establishment. Connected with each department by speaking tubes and a small parcel elevator, the entire working of the establishment is easily directed. Customers are not required to go into the Printing Office or Bindery, but are received in the office and their wants attended to.

The Superintendent is always present when work begins at seven o'clock in the morning, and personally learns the condition of every piece of work every day.

The most thorough system permeates the entire management of the business, and an order duly entered and correctly started passes from department to department until it comes out in its finished state and is shipped to its destination. Mistakes occur—they happen everywhere—but every precaution is taken to reduce them to a minimum, and where they pass outside the firm is always most liberal in rectifying them. Every order is numbered, and, with a sample of the finished work, is kept, so that by referring to the registered number, which is on every job on which it can be placed without injury to its appearance, a customer can secure an exact duplication of his work. This is a very great convenience. The orders have been kept since January, 1874, and they will number by January, 1886, *over one hundred thousand.*

The establishment constantly has about 100 *employes.*

The large employment of young ladies is very commendable giving many an opportunity of earning an independent com-

petence for themselves. The neat, healthful and lady-like appearance of all employed proves that the work is entirely suitable.

Most of the employees of the establishment have been with it for years, and it is almost unknown for any employee to leave the firm for work elsewhere. The desertions are confined, almost entirely to the girls—who all leave eventually to fill a woman's place in the home. "They all do it"—they will get married.

The second story of the Broad Street Store is devoted to the Ruling Room. Here the Ruling on Blank Books, Forms and Folded Papers is done Three of Hickok's single and one extra large double (the best) Machines are kept busily going, and often the huge piles of paper awaiting attention show that even these are unable at times to meet all the demands upon them. The Ruling Machine is very simple but the operation of Ruling very delicate, requiring judgment and care.

Nearly all the Folded Papers—Notes, Letters and Caps—sold by the establishment are ruled here because it is more carefully done than at the Mills, and their customers have better work. The aim of the firm is constantly to raise the standard of excellence while reducing the cost of production, but *quality* is never sacrificed to price, as there is full demand for first-class work.

Such large operations naturally require a large stock to manufacture from. This is kept on the second story of the East Bay Store. Flat Papers of all sizes and weights; Ledger Papers of the finest make—Brown's, Weston's, Southworth, and other noted mills; Tags and Tag Board; Cover Paper and Card Board; Printing and Book Paper, are all here found in goodly piles.

These are bought direct from the mills.

Part of the Stock Room is also devoted to the reserve stock of Full-Bound Blank Books.

Near by is one of the Cutting Machines, where the paper is manipulated previous to passing to the Printing Office.

And, in the South-west corner of the second story is the Boiler and Engine which supplies the motive power to the machinery. Both Charleston built, and doing most effective and satisfactory work.

Ascending to the third floor, we are met by the busy hum of machinery. Immediately before us, in the East Bay front, is the Press Room—Presses all of the most improved construction, each adapted to its particular work. The light-running Gordon's, for small work; the rapid Hoe's Cylinders, for larger work, Hoe's Cylinder Revolving Press for newspaper work, and the steady Adams' Presses for book work. All are fed by girls, who do this work most successfully and neatly.

Without doubling the forms, the Press Room has a capacity of turning out 15,000 finished sheets per hour, or 150,000 per

day—a production, we do not think, equalled in any Press Room in the South.

The Black Ink ordinarily used costs $1 per lb., and is made to order.

Colored Inks are also used, but the run of work being Mercantile, Bank, and Railroad Printing, there is not much call for fine colors.

In logical order, before the Press Room should come the Composing Room. This is situated on the third floor, Broad Street Front, and is well lighted and most conveniently arranged, with all the most approved typographic conveniences.

Hundreds of fonts of type, of all varieties, fill the various "cases"—as the printers call them—"drawers," the uninitiated would say. All the handsome, new type is bought as soon as shown by the Founders.

In the front of the Room is the Job Room, and at the back the Book Room.

The varied character of the work executed calls for all capacities in the workmen, and tasks the foreman to keep everything straight.

The type is here set up and prepared for the press. When ready, and the thousands of little pieces of metal each put in its place, the form is passed into the Press Room. After printing each individual type has to be replaced for further use.

Mounting yet another story we come into the Bindery, where the Large Ledgers and hundreds of Blank Books are made. In the Girls' Room they are sewed and paged and then passed into the hands of the Binders.

Have you ever seen a blank book made? Let us see how many hands it passes through before completion: Superintendent, 1; Layer Out, 2; Ruler and his Feeder, 4; Maker Up, 5; Sewer, 6; Pager, 7; Compositor, 8; Proof Reader and Copy Holder, 10; Pressman and Feeder, 12; Forwarder, 13; Finisher, 14; Shipper, 15. *Fifteen hands* certainly, and frequently more, and neither does more than his share in the work. Is it not surprising that even thorough system and complete division of labor can cheapen the work to the extent that it is? Competition forces economy and *only by the system and saving of a large establishment* can books be profitably made.

Two years since, at the request of the South Carolina Conference, the firm undertook the publication of the organ of the M. E. C., S.—*The Southern Christian Advocate.* Commencing with the bare name and good will, but having the active assistance of the preachers in the Conference, they have worked the *Advocate* up to success. Its scope of usefulness has weekly increased, and under its able editorial management it is a welcome visitor into thousands of families.

The firm has entered the field of School Book Publication and has commenced the publication, *at home, of home school books.*

Reynolds' Readers and Copy Books, adopted by the State Board of Education for use in the Public Schools of the State, and by the Charleston School Commissioners for the City Schools, are good books and equal to the wants of our schools. These are but the beginnings, and the general encouragement given, inducing the firm to persevere, they have other books in preparation which will soon be published. Their aim is to have a complete series, which can be adopted everywhere *on their merits*, and not because of gratuities, and fill the long felt want for home books, by home authors and home publishers.

The entire Fifth Floor is devoted to the Engraving and Stereotype Department. The firm controls a patent process by which engravings of every description are cheaply and rapidly reproduced. For the better understanding of their process, we give the

GENERAL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO OUR PLATES.

The Relief Plates produced by our process offer all the advantages of wood cuts, and are preferable to them in many respects, as they are more durable, never warp, and the printing surface remains true and smooth in all temperatures; they can be printed with type on an ordinary press, electrotyped or stereotyped in the usual way. Concerning depth and precision of lines, variety and exactness of designs, they compare favorably with the best artistic work of engravers.

Copy.— This process being pre-eminently a copying process, it is obvious that the excellency of the reproduction will depend in a great measure on the quality of the original, although minor defects can be remedied in the plate.

Of engravings to be copied perfectly, black prints on white paper must be furnished.

Drawings of any description should be made on smooth, white paper, and even the finest lines must be thoroughly sharp and black.

Lithographs and crayon drawings give surprisingly good relief plates, but it requires careful printing to do them justice.

Photographs from nature are not reproduced direct, but are used by the artists for the rendering of pen drawings.

Reduction and Enlargement.—The facility to enlarge or reduce furnished copies is one of the many advantages of their process, and can be carried to extreme limits, but it is not always advisable to do so, as the lines become proportionately coarse and ragged in too great an enlargement and so fine and close together in too great a reduction that they are apt to fill in printing. Pen drawings and wood cuts can be reduced to advantage, in proportion to the boldness of the lines, say one-

half or one-fourth of the original size. Fine crayon drawings, lithographs and steel engravings, may be slightly enlarged with good results.

TIME.—They are able to fill even large orders within a week or two, but being generally crowded with work for several weeks ahead, we advise their customers to send their orders as early as possible.

PRINTING.—It is hardly necessary to mention, that, though a bad plate can never print well, even the best engraving can be spoiled by poor printing. In all cases the printed results should be as good as the proofs which accompany the plates.

They will, on application, furnish estimates for printing, and will personally supervise the same, thus procuring the best press work possible.

PRICES.—The cost of preparation varies with the size and quality of the subject, but it is in all cases below the price of wood cuts, the difference becoming more striking the more complicated and difficult the design.

In simply sketching the history of this firm we omit many details which enter into a large printing and engraving establishment, only adding that every kind of work that comes within its range is done by them; and having the fullest capacity for doing a large business, they can fill orders promptly, no matter to what extent.

So. Ca. Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Offers the Best Guaranteed Security to its Depositors, having a

STOCK CAPITAL OF $300,000.

These Deposits are kept separately from the general business of the Bank, are specially invested in good Securities, and in addition, are guaranteed by the large Capital of the Company, thereby offering a perfectly safe investment.

DEPOSITS INVITED AND SAFELY INVESTED.

Interest allowed at 5 Per Cent. Per Annum, Compounded Semi-Annually, January and July.

E. H. FROST, President.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

F. A. MITCHELL, Cashier.

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